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The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1854. VOL. 4---NO. 35

TERMS.

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POETRY.

e Knickerbroker Magazine for March

Creations' Heart.

1.

d among old earth's green hills;
e sun is setting slow;
nd me are the lengthening shades.
ove the purple bow:
r a deep and murmuring sound,
ough all the hills are still;
lls up through the trembling air,
conscious heaven doth fill:
Heart of Earth! throb on, throb on!
h pulse is calm and deep,
may think upon thy breast
quiet, trustful sleep.

11

tars in shining train come out
yond the depths of blue;
t worlds in the wide space crowd,
d shut the aching view:
till sight in soul is lost;
ond this burning wall,
ousand rise, far, far withdrawn—
thou-sand, yet not all;
rb is throbbing strong and lone,
ugh of the whole a part;
ll forever throb as one
ation's mighty Heart!

111

the sound, a deep, low tone,
m every heart of love,
rom the whole gives answer to
ONE that throbs above,
ghty anthem, rolling wide,
deepening from afar,
hrobbing of Creation's Heart
m every shining star;
gh years and ages, centuries,
drops of Time's deep river,
ng unchanged from sea to sea,
s up to God forever!

e following very pretty lines will n echo in many a heart:

through Nature's vast cathedral,
nded echoes ever rise,
ing in a mighty anthem
its over-arching skies.

y bird that sings in summer,
ery honey-laden bee,
y squirrel in the forest,
ery cricket on the tree;

y music-dropping fountain,
ery softly murmuring rill,
y dark and foaming torrent,
ery water guided mill;

y rain-drop on the house top,
ery beetle's noisy drone,
y footfall on the pavement,
akes an echo of its own.

of woe and songs of gladness,
ach responsive echoes find;
ds of love and words of anger,
eave their echoes far beyond.

ry great and noble action
re-echoed o'er and o'er;
itself is but an echo—
f the lives that were before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIAN'S RUSE.

was the Indian summer—those pleasant days which come like an e in the desert of winter, cheering gladdening all things; the leaves in forest were all yellow and faded, yet one fell; the tall grass on the prairie unruffled by the slightest breath of d; a light-blue vapor-like smoke eloped every object; there was no htness, no dazzling glare; but all as still and silent as moonlight. It med as if the spirit of the departed mer had returned, soft and balmy, cold and lifeless, to haunt the scenes d once made bright. The sun, that he past summer had been so hot and ce, was now pale and yellow; then, he setting, he lighted up the west h his deep red light, like a departed leaving his glory behind him; now, unk calmly and moon-lit to rest, a feeble rays only remaining to tell of departure. The sun had set; the dea of evening were falling fast over st and prairie; the stars were coming one after another, as the graceful re of an Indian lad glided from the k pine-forest and made his way ough the rank herbage of the prairie, ere the undulating motion of the ss, which in some places reached far ve his head, alone enabled the eye to follow his track. A short distance from the border of the forest lay the carcass of a deer. When within about twenty yards of the spot, the Indian paused; and after examining the priming of the rusty, primitive-looking musket he carried, he crouched in silent watchfulness among the thick grass, which here only reached his chest.

Na-na-ma-kee (Thunder) was of the tribe of Sacs. He numbered nineteen summers, and longed to become warrior. His heart burned within him when he listened to the tales the old men told of mighty chiefs now gone to the happy hunting-grounds, or to the boastful recitals of deeds of bravery or cunning the warriors related around the campfire.—But there was another reason more powerful in his breast than ambition:—Na-na-ma-kee loved the daughter of one of the chiefs of the tribe, and the maiden loved him. She was very beautiful; her long black hair and soft dark eyes any European lady might have envied: her voice was so soft and silvery, they called her the Humming-bird. Often, as they wandered together, did the lovers talk of the day when Na-na-ma-kee should be enrolled amongst the braves, and demand the Humming-bird for his bride.

Two grizzly bears he had already slain; one more, and all his hopes would be fulfilled. Whilst hunting the wild turkey, he had that morning found a freshly-killed deer. The heavy footprints of a bear told clearly how the animal had met its death, and Na-na-ma-kee well knew that 'the grizzly' would return for another feast on his victim.—He had waited but a few minutes before a loud rustling was heard in the tall grass; nearer and nearer it came, until he could clearly distinguish bruin's heavy shuffling tramp. The noise ceased; and the Indian knew, by an occasional low guttural growl, that the creature was busy at his repast. Rising softly, he crept forward, step by step, with cat like tread until within a doezn paces. He could see the huge brute plainly tearing and crunching his prey. He knew that to level at any except the head, would be worse than useless. Keeping his eye, therefore, steadily fixed upon him, he waited, musket in hand, in readiness for the first opportunity. At length the grizzly's head was raised with a fierce growl. Na na-ma kee was on the lee side, therefore he knew the bear could not have winded him; but he saw his suspicions were aroused. No time was to be lost. Instantly he fired, and the ball entered the creature's neck. The blood gushed in a torrent from the wound; but it was not mortal, and with a roar of mingled rage and agony, the bear rushed towards his unseen enemy. The Indian clapped his hand instinctively to his belt, where hung the powder flask, to reload, but it was gone. His only remaining chance of safety lay in flight. If he could reach the forest, he was safe, for the grizzly bear never climbs. He was fleet, and the bear would follow by scent only; for except by rising on his hind-legs, he could not look over the high grass. It was a long chase, but the bear gained fast. Na-na-ma-kee gave himself up for lost, when a sudden burst of dogs, on a burning scent, brought fresh hope to his heart, and in an instant more, his pursuer was brought to bay by half a-dozen fierce deer hounds. The Indian turned back; but ere he reached the spot, the sharp crack of a rifle rung in his ears, and the huge beast rolled over lifeless.

The hunter soon made his appearance—a thick-set, weather beaten man, entirely clad in leather, his hunting-shirt, breeches, and gaiters were all of the same material. Many a cut from Indian knife and tomahawk had this turned aside; often had it preserved its wearer from wolf's teeth or serpent's fang. Buffalo-hide, as the Indians called him, quietly with as little appearance of excitement, as if it had been a raccoon or prairie-dog that had fallen before his unerring rifle, beat off the hounds which were now mauling the dead body, striving in vain to tear the tough skin; then drawing the long hunter's knife from his belt, he proceeded to haunch the bear in order to "blood the dogs." In the meantime, the Indian had regained his musket, but the powder-horn was not to be found. The darkness enabled him to escape unobserved to the wood. Sadly he sat on the trunk of a fallen tree: all his hopes were now blighted. He almost wished he had lost his life in the contest. Although he was not yet a warrior, his spirit would surely have gone to the happy hunting-grounds, if he had fallen nobly fighting. What a pleasant time to go now, he thought, at the season of the great hunting-feasts! He wondered how many thousands of miles of prairie must be burning there now to make the air here so warm, and full of smoke, from a land so distant, that none knew where it lay. When he thought of the Humming-bird, and how sorrowful she would be if he were dead, these thoughts vanished, and he felt life was still dear to him. But perhaps before he should be a warrior, some other might buy her, for the girl was active and clever, could cook a bear's ham, or embroider a moccasin as well as any squaw. He would have the skin! Had he not as good a right to it as the Pale-face? He found the bear; he first struck him; perhaps he might have killed him without the white man's aid; he must have faced his pursuer, and with his long knife he surely had a chance against a wounded bear! The next question was how he could obtain the skin. His powder was gone; and he knew in close combat there was no hope for him. Perhaps he could stab the hunter in his sleep. Na-na-ma-kee glided, snake like, to the spot where the curling smoke of the hunter's fire rose above the tops of the tall grass. Buffalo-hide lay a few yards from it asleep, but around were his hounds, tied in couples to pegs driven into the ground, ready to warn their master of the approach of any hostile foot. The Indian was foiled in his murderous project, yet each obstacle served but to increase his eagerness. There lay the dead bear at his feet; he dared not attempt to skin it, for the slightest noise would arouse the dogs.—His resolution was soon taken. Creeping back a short distance cautiously, as before, he lay down to watch. Long and wearisome appeared the night.—He heard the howling of wolves, far distant on the prairie, occasionally answered by a low growl or short bark from the hounds; the dismal hootings of the owls in the forest; and all the strange sounds of night in the backwoods sounded clearer and more terrible in the perfect stillness of inanimate nature.

At length morning came. At the first dawn, the hunter rose, and having fresh-primed his rifle, and substituted the hunting-shirt for his sleeping-blanket, commenced skinning the bear. In almost breathless eagerness, Na-na-ma-kee watched him. One leg after another was freed from its covering; a few more dexterous strokes of the knife, and it would be finished. The Indian rose, and slunk round until he came between the hunter and his rifle. The fierce yells of the dogs startled Buffalo-hide. Looking back, he saw a pair of piercing black eyes gleaming at him, and the muzzle of a rusty musket within half-a-dozen yards of his head.

The hunter had his share of courage, yet could not help feeling he was by no means in a pleasant situation. The Indian was too near to admit a chance of his mission, and yet quite far enough to give time to fire before the hunter could grapple with him. He felt it no small relief when he heard in the Sac tongue these words: 'Stand still, and the Indian's gun speaks not. The Red-Skin seeks not the Pale-face's blood.' 'Hey!' said Buffalo-hide, forgetting that although he understood Sac, the Indian might not know a word of English. 'I'm tarnation glad to hear it, but if you'll oblige me, just point that there rusty musket of yours the other way—I should feel a trifle more comfortable talking to you, I guess.'

Na-na-ma-kee waited with grave courtesey until this speech was finished, although it was perfectly unintelligible to him. 'The Great Spirit has given many tongues to the Pale-face,' he said; 'the Red-skin has but one tongue.'

Buffalo-hide gave the Indian a translation of his speech as civilly worded as possible, with the addition, that a bear's ham was at his service, if he would like one.

'When Na-na-ma-kee is hungry, he can kill for himself; he is not a squaw, that he should want others to hunt for him,' was the reply.

The hunter began to fear lest he had unwittingly insulted the Indian, for the ominous-looking musket was still pointed at him. 'What do you want of me?' he a ked.

'I would have the skin,' replied Na-na-ma-kee. 'I found the grizzly bear; I watched for him long and patiently, the carajow,* on the banks of the Ottawa, awaiting the coming of the thirsty deer. hides not more cunningly among the leafy branches, than I in the thick grass. I first struck the creature, but missed his head; for the Great Spirit made the Red-Skin's eye to guide the arrow.—The fire-stick is the Pale-Face's weapon. Na-na-ma-kee fled, the grizzly followed, as the dog pursues the wild turkey through the cornfield; the rest the Pale-face knows. You saved my life, why then should I take yours?'

Well, thought the hunter, I've heard tell of these Ingin varmin shewing gratitude, and such like, but I can't say as ever I met with it afore. It would have been strange indeed if he had, as none of them had anything to thank him for, except not wantonly taking their lives; and in this respect he shewed the same kindness to a prairie-dog as to an Indian; for just the same reason—there was no use in shooting the one or the other.—They say, thought he, that an Ingin's exactly like a dog—never forgets a good turn done him, but, to my thinking, they're more like skulking wolves—bold enough if there's a pack o' 'em, but skeary, timorous devils when alone. 'Hark ye! Red skin,' he said: 'I've a fancy for this same skin; 'tis a riglar screamer; beats all the bar-skins ever I set eyes on holler! I've a nice pack o' beaver yonder worth twice the money; I'll get that for you instead.'

Na-na-ma-kee saw the hunter's meaning by his motions, although he understood not his words: his brow darkened, his eye glittered like some deadly serpent's when the reptile is coiled in readiness for the fatal spring. 'The tongue is far from the heart,' he replied: 'the Pale-face's heart says, my long gun lies by the beavers' pack, my fierce dogs stand around it.' Is Na-na-ma-kee a fool? I seek not the skin to sell it,' he continued, 'but that I may be a warrior. When I return with it the chiefs will say: 'Na-na-ma-kee has slain three grizzly bears, let him be numbered amongst the braves.' Then will I wear their claws as a necklace; I will take to myself a wife, beautiful as the fawn, with a voice sweeter than the mocking-bird's. I go' he added; 'bring the skin after me; and remember, lessen the distance between us but a bow's length, and the Pale-face will never more hunt the deer in the forest, or the buffalo on the plain. Come! I lead the way.'

The hunter rose, and sulkily followed him, keeping himself in readiness for any opportunity that might offer, to fling himself on his guide and disarm him; but the Indian's quick eye was turned back restlessly every instant. Once or twice, when Buffalo-hide contrived to approach him more nearly, the Indian faced suddenly round, and by a significant glance at his weapon, gave the hunter plainly to understand, if he valued his life, it would be prudent to keep his appointed distance. Nearly half a mile they proceeded thus, until Buffalo-hide began to fear lest he should be led to some camp to be tortured as a prisoner of war; but when he recollected that his life was now in the hands of his conductor, his fears on this head were set at rest. At length Na-na-ma-kee stopped. It is enough,' he said: 'go.'

The hunter needed not to be told a second time; dropping his burden, he set out at a brisk pace, and soon reached the spot where he had passed the previous night. He knew it would be useless to pursue the robber, and made up his mind to the loss of the bear's skin.

Na-na-ma kee returned in triumph to his tribe; he was made a warrior, and the Humming-bird became his bride.—Many years had passed away. It was winter, the snow lay thickly on the ground, and the trees were clothed with its fantastic foliage. In a village of the Sacs, around the council-fire, sat the braves in deep and grave deliberation.—The squaws and papooses were hurrying to and fro, or standing in groups of two or three, conversing in eager whispers. All was excitement. A war-party had returned, bringing with them a Pale-face, whom they had captured.—The prisoner stood bound to a sapling, his arms fastened behind him. He was an old man; the snows of many winters were on his head, yet he was still strong and active; his figure unbent, and his arm full of vigor. But one pipe was smoked ere the chiefs had decided the captive should be tortured. They unbound him from the tree, and had already commenced tying him to a stake in the centre of the village, when a tall figure was seen coming over the prairie.

The prisoner's eye brightened for a moment as that form approached; the knot of Indians who stood around made way for the new comer. His moccasins thickly fringed with scalp-locks, his rich and massive wampum belt, and handsomely ornamented pipe, all showed he was a great chief. From what he could learn, the captive found he had been long absent on a trail, and the tribe knew not when he would return, or the council would not have been held in his absence.

'I have something to tell the great chief before I die,' said the captive.—Na-na-ma-kee—for it was he—came forward, unwillingly; he, too, had evidently recognised an old acquaintance.

'Speak,' he said, at the same time motioning the Indians to withdraw: what seek you?'

'Don't you recollect the day when I saved you from the hug of the bear?' said the old man; 'you said then you could not take my life, will you let me be murdered now?'

The chief's lip curled with a smile of scorn, as he replied: 'Na-na-ma-kee owes him nothing; the grizzly bear was slain for his skin, not to save a Red-skin's life! Na-na-ma-kee's gun was empty, his powder gone, or the white hunter's bones would now be bleaching on the prarie as a punishment for his daring to enter the hunting-grounds of the Sacs.'

'You sneaking sarpint!' said Buffalo-hide, who, finding his entreaties of no avail, gave vent to his indignation at having been thus imposed on—as usual, when he was excited, making use of his native tongue, unmindful whether the person addressed understood him or not—'you reptile, to desave me with your fine speeches of gratitude. Howsomever, sure as shootin,' I'll sarve ye out. If you and your dirty friends there murder me, I'll let 'em know the shabby trick you played me about that same skin—took it home, I'll answer for it, and said as how you'd a killed un yourself! But I'll let 'em know the truth.—'That there Ingin,' I'll say, 'has got a forked tongue,' as you call it in your fine humbugging way of speaking—'a rattlesnake's is nothing to it.' He paused, as if astonished that this speech had no effect on the chief; but when Na-na-ma-kee turned to leave him, without giving any answer, he recollected that most probably the Indian had not understood a word of it; he therefore commenced a speech of like import in the Sac tongue. The stern features of the Indian were convulsed and distorted, as the whirlwind of passion swept over them; it was but an instant ere they became grave and calm as before.

'Pale-face,' he muttered, it is enough: your life shall be saved. Yonder, where the tall chestnut towers above the trees on the river's edge, lies a canoe—the river passed, you are safe. My brethren and my children, he said, turning to the crowd, who were waiting, eagerly impatient to begin torturing their victim—'the Pale face mocks us, saying: 'In the days of my youth, I was swifter than the fawn; I bounded over the tops of the prairie-grass, and it bent not beneath my feet; even now, with the snows of sixty winters on my head, it were as vain for the Red-skins to pursue me as for the bear to chase the squirrel among the boughs of the tall pine forest.' Let us try this lying warrior, and prove his words to be but wind. Loose him; let him run as far as his arm can cast the tomahawk.—When you bring him back, let his tortures be double, as is his face.' A shout of applause from the warriors greeted this speech. Buffalo-hide was unbound, a tomahawk placed in his hand, which he was told to throw in whatever direction he pleased; in an instant, it went whizzing through the air, and remained quivering in the ground, nearly half-way to the tree which Na-na-ma-kee had pointed out. A contemptuous laugh burst from the assembled warriors. 'The Pale-face's arm is strong,' said they; 'but knows he not where the river lies? the rapids are strong and the streams wide—no swimmer can cross it.' The captive walked slowly to the spot where the weapon had fallen; Na-na-ma-kee raised his arm, and fifty braves were instantly in pursuit, whooping like demons.

The old hunter, as he run heavily before them, looked like a wounded buffalo chased by a pack of hungry wolves; his broad massive form contrasting well with the light symmetrical figures of the Indians. The distance between them and their prey had lessened one half by the time he reached the river.—The canoe lay precisely where Na-na-ma kee had told him; he leaped into it, and with a few vigorous strokes, was soon far from the land. Loud and terrible rang the yells of his baffled pursuers in his ears; a few hurled their tomahawks at the canoe, but they dropped harmlessly in the water around it. The canoe was within a few yards of the opposite bank, ween one, better aimed than the rest, struck the hunter in the shoulder, and his arm dropped useless by his side. A moment's delay would have been fatal. Without heeding the pain he suffered, he applied his whole strength to the right-hand paddle, and brought the canoe to graze the bank; one spring, and he was in safety. The canoe shot like an arrow down the rapids, and was dashed to atoms over the falls.

*The Canadian name for the glut ton.

THE SILENT COURTSHIP.

BY ELLA RODMAN.

Uncle Oliver and aunt Penelope, a strange couple they were! How much like two unruly oxen, yoked together against their wills, and each pulling different ways! They were never seen arm-in arm: when they walked together, there was room enough between them for a third person; when they ate together, they were divided by the length of the table. Aunt Penelope seemed to live in an unforgiving frame of mind toward uncle Oliver for having asked her to marry him; and uncle Oliver experienced the same feeling toward her for having accepted him. My aunt Penelope was one of the greatest talkers that ever lived, and yet the report was that uncle Oliver had proposed to her on account of her silence. After *that*, I could not rest until I had fathomed the whole mystery; and in family record it was written:

Penelope Leskitt had arrived at the age of thirty-five years without having met with any individual who had tempted her to resign the liberty of single-blessedness. So she ruled the family mansion, and silenced all contradictions with a flow of language that was perfectly unequaled, and went to 'meeting' and attended the sewing societies, without dreaming of any thing better, until one winter some restless spirit raised an excitement in New Damascus that quite roused the sleepy inhabitants.

This however, was only the storm before the calm; for soon every one was quiet who wished to prove a worthy member of 'the silent society.' Some wag, in an unknown and mysterious manner, had been a quiet instigator of the whole affair, and offered the reward of a gold thimble to the lady who should attend all the society meetings without speaking a word. Gentlemen were admitted upon these occasions, and the ladies were expected to employ themselves upon sewing.

The village of New Damascus for once seemed alive. 'L'Acadamie Silencieuse' was brought up again and again—the sentiments of Zimmerman were quoted, and every one was expected to be familiar with his wife's dying speech: 'My poor Zimmerman' who will now understand thee?' As though it were possible to understand a man who said nothing!

Foremost among the competitors for the gold thimble was Penelope Leskitt, the greatest talker in the place; and a great many ungenerous stratagems were practised to throw her off her guard, but thus far without success. No pillar of salt could be more immoveable than Penelope; she seemed fairly *frozen* into silence.

An old bachelor, named Oliver Cramp, who possessed but few endearing qualities, always attended these meetings with a kind of sardonic satisfaction. They exactly realized the mission he would assign to woman; for in *his* opinion she should

"Learn to labor and *be* still."

Oliver was no favorite with either party; and it entered into the heads of his so-called friends that it would be a praiseworthy thing to give him a serious fright, and tempt Penelope Leskitt beyond the pale of self-control. He had no objection to tormenting Penelope, but when given to understand that he was expected to make a real bona fide offer he strenuously objected.

'Don't be frightened, man,' said one of the conspirators, 'poor Miss Penelope will be exactly like a bandaged cat who sees a fine mouse before her that she is anxious to capture, but finds herself perfectly powerless.'

Oliver shook his head—if the cat *should* get loose, what would become of the mouse? But they were determined to accomplish their project; and finally, with much urging and pushing, Oliver faced the enemy.

Miss Penelope was, fortunately, partial to solitary corners; it looked dignified to disdain companionship, and besides, it is easier to keep quiet when alone by one's self. Did she not experience a thrill—a sort of prophetic feeling as the music of her first offer was about to fall upon her ear?

As to this, deponent saith not; but she certainly *did* experience a twitch in the skirt of her dress, that caused her to turn suddenly and meet the somewhat anxious face of Oliver Cramp.

'Miss Penelope!' began the trembling bachelor; but the immaculate spinster pursued her stitching, and was as silent as though she heard him not.

'I really wish to speak to you,' continued Oliver, 'I have been wanting to say something to you for a long time.'

'What can it be?' thought Miss Penelope, but she placed her fingers on her lips, and made various indications expressive of a determination to say nothing.

'Miss Penelope,' said Oliver, at length as his courage increased, 'just tell me 'yes or no,' whether you will have me—no one will hear you—and I can't control my feelings any longer.'

The muscles around the lady's mouth twitched convulsively, and she bent upon Oliver a look meant to express both sorrow and encouragement, but which reminded him so forcibly of the bandaged cat in her frantic grief at losing the prey within her reach, that he wished himself safely out of the scrape. But Penelope remained firm; not a word could be extract from her, and Oliver departed without noticing various masonic gestures that were meant to express, 'to be continued.'

Sit and triumph, Penelope Leskitt! for thou hast grappled with the enemy and conquered—but not to the loss of any earthly good; no, indeed! Miss Penelope would not lose the gold thimble, nor would she lose Oliver—so she split the difference. There had been no edict against *writing*—so, seizing a blank leaf and a convenient pencil, she expressed thereon her perfect willingness to take Oliver Cramp 'for better or for worse, and be unto him a faithful, loving wife until death do us part.'

Oliver's dismay was only equalled by the merriment of his sympathizing *friends;* and when they urged the propriety of sending a reply, he railed at the whole coterie, and sullenly retired to his own domicil. That tender epistle was to him a sentence of banishment: in an incredibly short time he was on his way to California, and Miss Penelope was left to wear the willow.

Thus suddenly defeated at the very opening of so brilliant a campaign, the deserted one sat not like Patience on a monument, but Napoleon-like, braced hers lf up firmly with misfortune, and turned her attention elsewhere. She was now resolved to win the gold thimble at all hazards; and alas! for the womankind of New Damascus, she was soon undisputed mistress of the field.

Marvels never come singly; and the next wonder that startled the people of New Damascus was the sudden return of Oliver Camp, who found that travelling didn't agree with him no how.'

He redeemed his broken faith, and then settled down into a state of hopeless sullenness. So Penelope Leskitt was married; and her sister Maria reigned in her stead.

AGASSIZ ON THE RACES OF MAN

We give the following from the Boston *Traveller's* report of Agassiz's lectures, delivered at Lowell, Massachusetts:

We next come to the geographical distribution of the races of man; and here we must leave out of the consideration all questions as to the unity of the races. Professor Agassiz is conscious that his views on some points are not generally received, and he fully respects the motives which make the views of others almost sacred to them. He hopes that his views will be received in the same spirit as he represents them—viz., in the effort to arrive at truth.

We will first study the limits of the range of each race on the different continents, and must consequently eliminate every element depending upon migration, as the present American races.—We are to consider the primitive location of the racss—that is, the distribution of man as recognised by the earliest traditions. The question is where the races were originally placed, rather than what are the modern changes in their distribution.

The first race to be considered is one peculiar to the Arctic regions—a race differing much from any inhabiting the temperate zone, and still more from those of the tropics. This race comprises the Esquimaux of this continent, the Laplanders of Europe, and the Samoydes of Asia. They are all characterized by a broad face, short in its vertical diameter, a low forehead, and great length of body, when compared with the shortness of the legs. For more minute descriptions, the works of Pickering and Pritchard must be consulted. The distribution or these races corresponds very nearly to the zoological regions of the north.

The races of temperate zones are three. The Mongolians in Asia, the whites in Europe, and the aborigines in America; and it is remarkable, also, that these races occupy the same territories as the faunas. In Asia has been described the terrestrial Japanese fauna, the insular Japanese fauna, the Chinese fauna, and the fauna of the Caspian regions, intermediate to that of Europe and Asia. Inhabiting precisely the same countries are the Japanese, Chinese, and Turks.

The Indians of North America are a distinct race, (on this point Professor Agassiz disagrees with Dr. Pickering,) differing from the races of the Old World, as the inferior animals of North America have been considered not to be identical with those of Europe. The aboriginal Indian race is identical, from the Arctic regions to Terra del Fuego, the only difference being one of tribes, not of races. These tribes are divided into an infinite number of small tribes—a fact perfectly in accordance with the distribution of the inferior animals upon this continent.

We have seen that a great mountain chain, extending from the Canadas to Patagonia, connects North and South America, and produce, a certain uniformity in their faunas; that their faunas are subdivided into those of the Pampas, the Antilles, the Andes, the southern States, the middle States, the Canadas, the table lands west of the States, and those of Oregon and California. In the same manner the aborigines are subdivided into a large number of small tribes, which are circumscribed within narrow limits. They form no great nations, as do the Chinese, Tartars, and Japanese of the east.

The Caucasian race is widely distributed, and divided into many nations.—Those inhabiting the eastern part of Africa, the northern part of Arabia, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, &c., all constitute different nations, with different languages. The Teutonic branch, including the German, Dutch, English, Danish, &c., and the Sclavonian branch including the Russians, Poles &c., each have a nationality and language pecutiar to themselves. But they all have a feature in common, viz., a noble expression of the face, above that of all other races, a mirror of soul; and it is this branch, also, which is capable of the highest moral culture, and the highest degree of civilization.

Africa has one characteristic race, the negro. But the interior of the Great Desert, Nubia, and Abyssinia, have races different from the negro. The Hottentot lives at the south, and the western shores have their peculiar tribes.—It was possible, even during his recent visit to the southern States, to recognise among the negroes those belonging to these several African tribes.

In the East Indies are three distinct species, the Malay, Telingan, and Negrillo, (like the negro only dwarfish.) The Australian is a tribe peculiar to that country. The features are those of the negro, but the hair is straight and flowing. The inhabitants of Madagascar are a peculiar tribe, but our information concerning them is scanty. They are not negroes, but resemble more the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands.

With these facts before us, we can assert, that there is a law of distribution of the human race as well as of the inferior races, and that these laws are in accordance with each other.

CONFUSION OF A LOVER.—An exchange tells the following good one of a Cleveland gallant:

A young gent an acquaintance of ours, was a few evenings since in company with a young lady of fashion, making a specimen of that staple known as love, when suddenly, and without 'knocking at the door,' in stepped the venerable parent of the lady. This unexpected appearance of an intruder, caused the young man any amount of confusion, altho' he was not aware that he stood in the presence of his intended father-in-law, never having had the pleasure of seeing the author of his idol before. The lady, as soon as she could recover her wonted composure, struck a graceful attitude upon the floor and said, 'Mr. B——, this is my Pa.' The lover, grasping the hand of the old man, and bowing obsequiously, returned, 'How do you do, *Mr. Pa?*' The old man, seeing the embarrassment of both, left the room instantly as he said, 'My dear, do take care of that young man.'

POSTPONING IT A BIT.—The Senate of Wisconsin, in reporting back the Liquor law to the House, inserted the following:

'If a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be 'for the prohibitory Liquor Law,' then this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first of January, A. D. 1855; otherwise this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, A. D. 1900.'

COME TO MY ARMS.—'Ah!' said Seraphina Angelica, speaking on some subject in which her feelings were warmly enlisted, 'how gladly I would embrace an opportunity!' 'Would I were an opportunity!' interrupted her bashful lover.

☞ Love is a rare institution, when it once gets fairly inside of the ribs, it is as fixed as Gibraltar—especially among the female humanity. You might as well try to look a brass dog out of countenance as to start young Mr. Cupid from his throne above the diaphram.

CAPILLARY VEGETATION.—You rarely if ever, see a politician with smooth hair, a great scholar with fine hair, an artist with red hair, a fop with coarse hair, a minister with long hair, or an editor whose hair is carefully adjusted.

☞ An editor out west offers his entire printing establishment, subscribers, accounts, &c., for a clean shirt and a good meal of victuals.

Love is an idea—*Beef* a reality. The idea you can get along without—the beef you must positively have.

☞ The fellow who kissed the face of nature says it didn't go half as well as the busses of some of his lady friends.

IMPERIAL DIGNITY.—The attitude which the Emperor of Russia has most generally assumed during the late negotiations is that of lying.

☞ It is said that a pair of pretty eyes is the best mirror a man can shave by. Exactly so; and it is unquestionably the case that many a man has been shaved by them.

☞ The man who scoured the country, has undertaken to clean the streets.

The man that 'struck a light' has begged its pardon.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Royal Mail Steamer Africa arrived here this morning with three days later advices from Europe, her dates being Liverpool 11th inst.

Political News--Rusia and Turkey.

The rumored defeat of the Turks at Kalafat, which was published in the London Herald, with an account that the place had been captured, and most of its inhabitants murdered by the Russians, turns out to be wholly untrue.

The previous rumor, stating that a new pacific proposition had been made by the Emperor of Russia, is confirmed, but the terms of said proposition are not stated.

Intelligence from the East announces that hostilities throughout Asia had been suspended.

The insurrection amongst the Greeks has again broken out with renewed fierceness, and was threatening very serious consequences.

A serious insurrection had been discovered in Turkey, or in what is known as Western Turkey, and resulted in framing the draft of a Convention securing the future position of the Christians in that country.

Prince Paskewitch had been appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army on the Danube.

Seven steamers had been despatched by the Turks to Egypt, to bring troops from Albania.

There were but a few Russian troops at the latest dates before Kalafat. Large bodies of Russian troops were marching towards Schayl.

The Turkish troops had not gone beyond the fortifications at Kalafat.

The Turks had been beaten in several encounters with the Greek insurrectionists.

Throughout France preparations for war continue on the grandest scale.

England has immense fleets in readiness, and the people manifest the greatest eagerness to settle the question with the sword.

The Emperor of Austria is said to be forming an immense army.

France.

A Committee of the Legislature today, accompanied by the President and the whole chamber, went to the Tuilleries to present Louis Napoleon with the bill authorising a loan of two hundred and fifty million, which had been unanimously voted. The President addressed the Emperor in reference to the bill, and the latter replied in a very handsome manner, thanking the Legislature for its concurrence in the bill, which said he, "proves to me that I was not mistaken in the course I have adopted." The Senate afterwards confirmed the loan.

It is said that important changes are about to be made in the representatives of France at Foreign Courts.

England.

Great excitement has been occasioned in commercial circles in consequence of the notification of Earl Clarendon to the British merchants at Riga, informing them that in the event of war all Russian produce would be liable to capture and confiscation—even if it be *bona fide* the property of British subjects domiciled in Russia—and further, even if it be shipped in the vessels of neutral nations.

The Parliament of England was in session, but was doing nothing of general importance.

Lord John Russell was ill, but not seriously.

The ship Pantheon, from Boston for Liverpool, had been wrecked off Holly head. Part of her crew were saved and part lost.

The conductors of the London Herald had been much censured for publishing the fall of Kalafat, as the rumor is thought to have done much injury.

Spain.

This distracted country appears to be as distracted as ever.

Italy.

Everything in Italy was quiet.

Russia.

The Emperor of Russia, with his family, had left St. Peters-burg for Warsaw, where the Czar hopes to exercise his influence effectually against Prussia and Austria.

Austria and Prussia.

It is confidently asserted that neither Austria or Prussia will join the Western Powers in sending a messenger by France and England, demanding of the Czar the evacuation of the Principalities.

ANECDOTE OF CHARLES LAMB.—The following is an original "LAMB," and was, we believe, picked up by Fields, the poet. Charles was once travelling in the vicinity of one of the English watering places in company with several ladies, one of whom more remarkable, called forth the polished satire of the wit, after this fashion:

"Dear me, Mr. Lamb that's very shocking!"

"W—wh—what, Madam?"

"Why, there! down on the beach; those boys—*bathing*."

Charles looked—and saw some half dozen little urchins gambolling in nudity and unconcealed delight, along the sparkling sands; and thus rebuked his companion:—

"B—b—boys? those are g—g—girls, Madam, are they not?"

"*Why*, Mr. Lamb! no—I assure you they are *boys!*"

"Are—are they? Ah! well, ex—cuse me, Madam, at this distance, I d—d—don't know the difference!"

SOMEWHAT VERDANT.—A gentleman of our acquaintance desiring some information from a country friend by letter, wrote, paid the postage, and enclosed a Post-office stamp for the reply. In due course of mail he received an answer to his letter, *postage unpaid*, and the following P. S.: "*I am very much obliged for the little red paper you sent me.*"—We had heard of such things before, but were incredulous. In this case we had the evidence of the letter itself.

[Norfolk Herald.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

TUESDAY MORNING, April 4 1854.

☞ Graham's Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book, for April, have been received.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. H. M. Shaw for a variety of interesting public documents. Also, to Hon. S A. Douglas for a copy of his Nebraska speech.

☞ We refer attention to the card of Egerton's "Virginia House," Baltimore which, upon excellent authority we feel warranted in commending to the patronage of travellers visiting that city.

☞ At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers Bank held in this place yesterday, a dividend of six per cent for the last year was declared, after payment of all expenses and reserving a contingent fund. The old Direcors were re-elected; and the salary of the Cashier was increased from $1200 to $2500, and that of the Teller from $800 to $1200. The institution seems to be in a flourishing condition.

☞ We are indebted to the publishers, Cowperthwaite, Desilver and Butler, Philadelphia, for a copy of the North Carolina edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography, prepared by C. H. Wiley, Esq. State School Superintendent, expressly for the use of the Schools of this State. From the known skill and capacity of Mr. Wiley, and from the deep solicitude with which he has devoted himself to the improvement of our educational system, we have no doubt this book is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended.

☞ The Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson performed divine service in the Episcopal church in this place Sunday morning and afternoon. The church was crowded upon both occasions, and the impression produced by the new Bishop upon this his first visitation to this neighborhood, was favorable in a flattering degree. His benignant countenance, simplicity of manner, and easy and graceful oratory, won the admiration of large and appreciative audiences. He does not read his sermons—indeed, he preached even without notes upon these occasions; and yet his discourses were well digested, well arranged, and well delivered—evincing a familiar acquaintance with his subjects, a disciplined mind and a ready command of language.

During the afternoon services, on Sunday, the ordinance of confirmation was administered to a number of candidates.

The proceedings of Congress last week were relieved of their usual monotomy by one of those brilliant intellectual tournaments, in which master spirits engage in a *tilt*. A passage-at-arms occurred between Mr. Cutting of New York, the acknowledged leader of the "Hards," and Mr. Breckenridge, a gifted son of old Kentucky. It grew out of the Nebraska question. When that bill was before the House, it was Mr. Cutting, who, while professing friendship for the measure, moved its reference to the Committee of the whole, the effect of which was to send the bill to the bottom of the calendar and postpone if not defeat its passage. At the time Mr. Breckenridge pointedly exposed the inconsistency of professing friendship for a measure, and at the same instant of driving a stiletto into its very vitals. Subsequently, on the 27th March, Mr. Cutting undertook a vindication of himself and the annihilation of Mr. Breckenridge. The encounter was terrible. The gladiatorial exercises of the combatants were artistically and powerfully executed—but to Breckenridge belongs the palm of victory. The gallant Kentuckian unhorsed his adversary—his triumph was complete. His speech was repeatedly interrupted by greetings of applause not only from the galleries but from members.

As is usually the case when a "keen encounter of the wits" takes place, the worsted champion must needs transfer the contest to another theatre; and hence Washinton City, during the remainder of the week, was full of excitement growing out of a rumored duel—Cutting having, it was thought, been driven to the desperate expedient of retrieving his last honors by a resort to the *duello*. The telegraph was burdened with dispatches and rumors; and what gave greater currency to these rumors was the fact that both parties and their immediate friends absented themselves from the House for several days and there seemed to be no doubt that the matter was under deliberation and negotiation, in hopes of an amicable adjustment. Up to the latest advices received by Friday's mail, no hostile meeting had taken place

P. S.—By Last night's mail we learn that the difficulty had been amicably and honorably arranged.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—OUR RELATION TO IT.

From its incipiency to its present stage, the sympathies of the people of this country have been with the Turks in their contest with the Russians. The protection afforded to the exiled Hungarians who were denied an asylum everywhere else in that part of the continent, was one of the causes operating to produce a feeling of sympathy for the Turkish Government in its present struggle. In addition to this, it was but natural that our people should wish to see a rebuke administered to a ruthless despotism like that over which Nicholas presides. These and other causes induced this feeling of sympathy for the Turks on our part; and there were very few persons in the United States who did not desire to see the Russian Bear receive a sound drubbing

When England and France proclaimed their determination to enter the field and take sides with Turkey, this feeling received a new impetus, and the hope was confidently indulged that the Russian hordes would now certainly get their deserts. We rejoiced in the belief that the powerful arm of England especially would be uplifted against one of the worst despotisms of the old world, and that possibly a more liberal system would hereafter prevail in that vast domain. So stood matters until recently.

But now a mighty revolution is being wrought in American sentiment upon this subject. True, as an isolated question between Russia and Turkey, our sympathies would probably still be with the latter. But the question, as it relates to us, has assumed a new and entirely different aspect. Formerly, our feelings alone were enlisted—now our interets are involved. It is not at all improbable that this revolution of sentiment will be complete, and that, instead of imprecations, our prayers will ascend for the triumph of the Russian arms. So strange are the mutations of national complications!

Two powerful causes are at work to produce this result. The first of these is the possible collision with Spain growing out of the Black Warrior affair. It is known that England, jealous of our growing power and increasing influence, looks with a vigilant eye upon every extension of our domain, and especially upon the possibility of our acquiring Cuba. She would probably interpose her "good offices" to prevent such a consummation. The other cause tending to bring about this revolution in American sentiment, is founded upon a recent declaration of Lord Clarendon, that "Russian produce, to whomsoever belonging, and even in neutral vessels, shall be a lawful prize in the event of war." This is a simple declaration of the right of search—a right which the United States have persistently denied, and which would be resisted to the last extremity of war, sooner than be submitted to. The right to search an American vessel upon the high seas, with the American flag at her masthead, will never be accorded to any power upon earth; and the first attempt that is made will be the signal for lighting up the torches of war on our part—and Jonathan would be once more pitted against John Bull.

Hence, it is easy to perceive that in any encounter between British and Russian forces, instead of devoutly hoping to witness the annihilation of the latter by the former; we should in all probability ardently pray that the Russian Bear might crush the British Lion in his fierce hug. Russia becomes our best friend; and every blow dealt upon England would be the cause of rejoicing in America. France, too, would in all likelihood assume the same position with England; and, so far from desiring to see her armies victorious, (which would have been our desire previous to our probable involvement in these complications,) we would wish them the same fate that attended those of the first Napoleon in *his* attempt upon Russia.

As to Turkey, we should of course wish her no harm, but, as our own interests would be at stake, we shonld have enough to do to manage our own affairs, without troubling ourselves a great deal about her fate. But if we are to come in collision with England or France, or both, so far as *they* are concerned, we should like to see ther forces crippled as much as possible by Russia, thereby rendering them easier to handle and less formidable. But aside from this consideration, we could of course have no sympathy with powers that were plotting our injury. And certain it is, that if England should attempt to enforce the right of search as regards America vessels, or if she should interfere with our affairs with Spain, *war will be the consequence.*

☞ The Postmaster General has decided that "an actual subscriber to a weekly newspaper, resident in the county where the same is printed and published, is entitled to receive such paper free of postage at any office in an adjoining county, provided such is the one at which he usually receives communications by mail.

Flour, which cost in New York $7 per barrel, sold in San Francisco on the 20th ultimo for $6 75. The loss on a cargo of 7 000 barrels, from Richmond, was nearly $5 per barrel. Butter sold in firkins from 9 to 17 cents per pound

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The next meeting of this body, which was held in Baltimore last year, will assemble in Charleston, S. C., on the 10th inst., (next Monday.) The main object of the Convention is to devise some means by which the commercial independence of the South may be secured—the building up of manufactures, the establishment of direct trade with Europe &c. Most of the commercial cities of the South have taken steps to be represented in the Convention; and, from present appearances, it bids fair to be a numerous, talented and influential body. If its deliberations shall result in rescuing the South from her present commercial vassalage, it will have achieved a work which will entitle its authors to the everlasting gratitude of every State south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The citizens of Charleston, with characteristic hospitality, are making arrangements on a magnificent scale for the reception and accommodation of delegates and visitors. Not only have they made ample arrangements for the sittings of the Convention proper, but they have also prepared an admirable programme of entertainment and amusement for all who may visit the Queen City at that time. The Mercury says:

"The Committee of Arrangements have also been active in assuring the means of entertainment to such a flood of guests. Our Hotels, Boarding Houses, and the hospitable roofs of our citizens, will doubtless be equal to these extraordinary demands. Mr. Nickerson, of the Mills House, in addition to the ample accommodations of his Hotel, can, if necessary, open the Moultrie House on Sullivan's Island, and the excellent Mount Pleasant is already open. It will be easy to secure communication by steamboat between the city and the Island at convenient hours of the morning and evening.

"The arrangements to make the week pleasant to our guests, are, we understand, nearly completed. The ball will be given at the Military Hall, on Wednesday night, the 12th of April, and it is expected that ladies from all the principal cities and towns of the Southern and Western States, will grace the occasion with their presence. It promises to be a brilliant and singularly interesting affair.

"On Thursday it is intended to have an excursion round the Harbor, and to conclude the day with a display of fireworks on the Battery.

"On Friday or Saturday a public dinner will be given to the Convention.

"These are the leading arrangements to diversify the occasion, and relieve the grave labors of discussion.

"Besides the leading members of the late Convention at Memphis, we may expect the presence of many other distinguished men from all parts of the South and West—among them Lieut. Maury, of world-wide fame, and Lieut. Herndon, who has won fresh laurels by his exploration of the Amazon.

"Every thing that could be done, has been to make Charleston accessible to the delegates, and the Railroads throughout the South have showed a generous spirit in the matter. All that have been heard from have agreed to transport the delegates to the Convention, either free, or for one fare backwards and forwards, that is, for half price. As in order to have the advantage of these concessions, the Delegates must necessarily show the evidences of their official character, a written authentication of their appointment should be in their possession.—The South Carolina Railroad, we learn, are making extensive arrangements for extra power and accommodations for the transportation of passengers on the occasion, and other Roads are doubtless doing the same.

"As far as Charleston is concerned, we feel sure that nothing will be left untried to make the occasion altogether pleasant to her guests, and that none will go away with the feelings that the honorable reputation of her citizens for hospitality and courtesy to strangers has been undeservidly gained, or heedlessly forfeited. At present all looks bright, and promises a notable pleasant time during the session of the Commercial Convention."

☞ The idea of a *limited* Convention is about as ridiculous as that of the Irishman who attempted to get half the load out of his gun by pulling the trigger *easy* with one hand while the other was put over the muzzle to catch half of the load as it gently rolled out, and who got his hand shot off for his pains. If the East are green enough to think that they can pull the trigger of a Convention *easy*, and let out Free Suffrage alone, they will wake up and find the present *basis* blown away by the same discharge. Once spring the trigger, and who shall limit, or weaken the force of the shot? If the East is willing to put her hand over the mouth of this Convention blunderbuss, it is her own fault if the present basis shall be blown to atoms.

"LONG JOHN."—The Detroit Times says that Long John Wentworth was a jour printer when he went to Chicago some fifteen years ago. The Toledo Blade denies it, and avers that he was nothing but a lawyer, yet as he was an ambitious man and wanted to come up in the world, he allowed the impression to go abroad that he was a printer for the respectability of the thing! The consequence is he has in that time amassed a fortune of $200,000 and been elected to Congress five times!

THE POLITICAL PRIESTHOOD.

The *Richmond Christian Advocate*, the leading journal in the interests of the Methodist Church South, administers a just though severe rebuke to the political priesthood of New England. In introducing an extract from the able article in the *Advocate*, we cannot forbear an expression of gratification at the manly and patriotic stand which the Methodists of the South have assumed and maintain in the controversy between Northern fanaticism and Southern slavery. Rather than yield one jot of Southern rights or submit to any imputation on the Southern character, the Methodists of the South chose to rend asunder that vast and powerful organization which held the first place among the religious communities of the country, and which, by its zeal and energy, had won a noble position in the vanguard of American civilization and Christianity.—Since the division in their Church, the Methodist Ministry in the South have been conspicuous for their devotion to the rights of the South. The *Advocate* makes the following criticism on the remonstrance of the New England clergy against the Nebraska bill:

This is a sad affair, not for the country, but for christianity, so shamefully outraged in "the house of its friends." Professionally we cannot be supposed to feel indifferently towards the ministerial character. When in their place engaged in their appropriate work, no class of men in the country is more highly esteemed than ministers of the gospel. But when they turn aside from their holy employments, and descend into the arena of party political strife, they defile their mission, and lay their honor in the dust. Instead of "washing their hands in innocency" they soil them with worldly filth and stain them with crime against their country's peace. They richly merit the rebukes administered by gentlemen of the Senate, and must blame themselves if, hereafter, they find themselves shunned as disturbers of the public peace, and the religion they profess and teach suspected of having too much to do with the world that now is, and too little with that which is to come.—"My kingdom is not of this world," said Christ, "if it were then would my servants fight." We write more in sorrow than in anger when we express the belief that this furious conglomeration of every shade of religious opinion and ecclesiastical policy against the Nebraska bill has more of earth than heaven, of time than eternity, in its elements and objects, and has a higher veneration for men's judgments, than for God's, notwith tanding their seeming impression that his judgments are subject to the impertinent and vindictive movements of their own. They can consort, agree and act with a massive oneness in this case, but it the question concerned the sending of a missionary to convert the Chinese, they could not be wooed into the same building together, or brought within bow shot of each other without vexations, disputings, and sectarian wranglings. We utter this opinion with profound humiliation, but with as profound a conviction of its truth and justice. It is painful to witness such a desecration of ministerial character, to watch the movements of men, of whom better things might be expected, engaged in a crusade against the rights of the South, and trailing their priestly garments in the dust to accomplish objects not mentioned in their commission, and never dreamed of in the acts and writings of the apostles. These are the evil works that endanger our glorious Federal Union. Blinded with passion, and with far less reason for resentment than Samson for the loss of his eyes, they seize the pillars of the temple and seek to bring it a mass of ruins upon their own heads. It is to these clerical agitators, with their ceaseless brayings against the South we must ascribe the opinion, now wide-spread, and constantly strengthening and deepening in the public mind, that there is something more sacred than the union of these States, and something a great deal more to be dreaded than their dissolution. If the conception reaches its consummation in the dissolution of our Federal compact, the evil, and all the disastrous convulsions attendant upon it, must be ascribed to the evil machinations of those ministers who, as in the cases before us, turn aside from the peaceful pursuits of their calling to engage in reckless political brawlings, and to prosecute a ruthless invasion of the rights of others.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Washington Union seems to consider our relations with Spain to be in a critical condition. An editorial in that paper, says:

"The indications are daily multiplying that we are not long to enjoy uninterrupted peace with Spain. We feared as much when we saw Pezuela appointed Captain General of Cuba, under what we believed at the time to be British dictations. Lord John Russell has since admitted that the selection of this functionary was in accordance with the wishes of the Aberdeen ministry. And for what did Victoria's government desire him? Because of his known inveterate hostility to the United States and their institutions, as manifested during his residence at Porto Rico, as Captain-General, and afterwards at Madrid!"

It then proceeds to declare that if England and France think proper to endorse this wrong—if they send their vessels to the coasts of Cuba to protect the authorities there in the wanton outrage which has occured in the instance of the Black Warrior—our duty will be too clear to admit of a doubt upon the subject. And in conclusion it thus admonishes us to prepare to defend ourselves:

"It is evidently our duty to begin to prepare for the worst. We must demonstrate to the good of every land—those entertaining sentiments kindred to our own—in an unmistakeable manner, that we have not only a good cause, but that we are so prepared that, with God's blessing, we shall be enabled to maintain it. We should thus contract an alliance more formidable to our enemies than any ever contracted between crowned-heads for the suppression of political liberty."

Newspaper Independence.

This is the theme of many newspaper scribblers, who fancy they understand all about it, but who are utterly ignorant of the faintest knowledge of the torm. If a paper does not agree with them precisely in every particular, upon any subject which comes before the public, then that paper lacks what they call "independence!"

The editor of a newspaper has his own ideas of the manner in which he should conduct his journal, and that man does not live who has succeeded in pleasing all his readers. True independence does not consist in pandering to every whim of popular feeling, or in the exercise of a sagacity which snuffs every change in public sentiment and trims its sails accordingly. An honest man, a conscientious editor, cannot do this; and it is only by a consistent and firm advocacy af his own opinions on all subjects o public interest, that either he or his journal may expect to have influence. A decent respect to public sentiment must of course control, to some extent, the expression of general views on questions of public policy; but the editor is not fit for the position he occupies, who does not, when convinced of its necessity, utter boldly and fearlessly his commendations of whatever is right, and his censures, and even denunciation, if requisite, of everything within the legitimate sphere of his notice, which he conceives detrimental to the interests of States or the well being of communities.

We should like to see some of these scribbling tattlers take charge of a daily paper for a month, that we might witness the demonstration of their ideas of independent journalism. We think it would be edifying to the public, what ever might be its general effect upon society. Because a paper does not choose to hurl its denunciations against every foolish hurra of a parcel of men or boys, or does not see fit to lecture every impropriety which occurs within its notice, some extremely young disciple of the quill pounces down upon it with terrible severity, and pronounces it unworthy of the support of independent subscribers. We have seen many such specimens of friendship towards *independent* journals, but we have invariably found that as soon as the anathematized journal chimed with their opinions, no matter what others thought of the course, it was the very soul of independence. As for the very youthful censors of journalism, who turn their fledgling efforts on journals which their fathers read before they were born, we can well afford to be amused at their aspirations after literary distinction. It will be that way at first—it was so when we were young.—*Carolinian.*

THE NAVY.—There is a manifest uneasiness in the public mind with regard to the present condition of the navy. The Richmond Enquirer contemplating the possibility of a rupture with any of the governments of Europe, remarks as follows:—

"It is humiliating to reflect, that for these grave contingencies the government has made no sort of preparation Our navy, the arm of defence on which we must rely, is altogether inadequate even for the purposes of undisturbed and permanent peace. How utterly inefficient and contemptible, in the present crisis of its purity, if not of imminent peril! Under the impulse of a ridiculous crotchet, the late administration despatched the best portion of our fleet to the Antipodes. A squadron slumbers on the coast of Africa,

"As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean."

Meanwhile our coasts and our commerce are utterly without protection. In the event of war with England or France, not only would our immense commerce fall a helpless prey to the rapacity of the enemy, but desolation would be brought home to our doors. This is a sad contingency to contemplate and the blame of our needless exposure rests upon Congress. The Executive Department of the government has done its duty. In an admirable report—admirable as well for the wisdom of its suggestions as for the luminous arrangement of its topics and the ability of its arguments—Secretary Dobbin earnestly recommended an increase of our naval force, both by reform in its discipline and by positive addition to its material strength. In pursuance of the policy indicated by the Department, the Chairman of the Naval Committee in the House, reported a bill for the immediate construction of six war steamers; but the House refuses to act on the measure! Was there ever such stupidity? Local jealousies and the exigencies of log rolling are said to be at the bottom of the matter, but will members never rise above such base and narrow considerations? Do not the urgent necessities of the present crisis suggest to them a larger and purer patriotism than that which regards only the selfish interests of rival localities?—While Western members are avenging the miscarriage of their railway grants, the country may lose some irrecoverable advantage of its power or sustain some irreparable wound."

☞ The Black Warrior arrived at New York on Wednesday evening from Havana—the cargo having been given up, it seems, with the ship, in consideration of the payment of the fine of $6,000, cash down. The ship is represented to have been sadly the worse for wear from being in the hands of the Spanish authorities even for the short period they detained her. Every thing remaining in her cabin was in a dreadfully filthy state. Her beds and furniture were wofully abused. Her lockers had been broken open and rifled of their contents, and her stores had been wantonly destroyed—and consumed. Very many of her silver spoons and forks, and other articles of value, were missing; but Capt. Bullock, with his accustomed mildness of manner, said possibly they had been taken to the Custom House, and would be returned. His private stores of wine had been entirely consumed. The engine, not having been turned, had become rusty; and, indeed, every possible injury that could readily be done had been perpetrated. The giving up the ship and cargo does not alter the irregularity of the proceeding in the first instance, or abate the national injury for which it is the duty of our Government to demand redress.

THE CAMPAIGN.

We feel it to be our duty to our Democratic friends that we have but little hope of electing Gen. Dockery; federal leaders have but little hope of electing Gen. Dockery they will bend all their energies to a majority in the Legislature; and are quite satisfied, is the feeling the well informed of the opposition and such will be their policy. Resolution in relation to a Convention to amend the Constitution was as to be used to suit all sections State; and in one place the cry for the Legislature will say the Free Suffrage—in another, that against it, and for electing vacancies by the people—in another they believe the Legislature can a restricted Convention and that, if called, it will be free such changes in the basis and as they may choose. They armed, as they suppose, to fight advantage in all localities; and tend to be so armed.

Our main reliance for defeat and for securing a majority, is principles; but next to this is tion. By this we mean acceptable didates for the Legislature, wherever expedient or necessary conventions; and then *union* and *We lost the last Legislature warmness and divisions in certain ties: and we shall lose the next unite and put forth our best* This is plain but true talk. The leaders, *of themselves*, can effect in this respect; *our cause of opposition is in divisions or want of energy ourselves.* Let us then resolve of the transcendant importance next election, to do our duty. of triumph is sweeping over the us; we have every thing to and animate us. Yet no substantial beneficial result was ever attained out sacrifice and effort. Those friends in the various counties, hesitating about taking the field Assembly, ought to bear this and let *every man* act under the sion, which must arise from duty tion, that the issue of the campaign depend upon *his* exertions. We wily adversary to encounter, leave no expedient, no trick, untried to command success. the last struggle of *federalism in* Carolina; and it will show itself unscrupulous and desperate in its to regain life and to grasp the honors of the State. Defeated it can be if we all do our duty raise its front no more; at least years, to perplex and agitate the

[Ral. Star

We have the particulars of a melancholy accident, of which we slight mention in our last.

It seems that Mr. James poor, hard-working man, with Lady, over 60 years of age, another, a young lady Mrs. three children (two daughters Pickett, and the other his 8 and 11 years) had been up the East branch of the Cape Fear Monday last, a few miles above Pleasant (their place of residence tant from town about 11 miles) purpose of getting clay to build ney; and were on their return the evening. About eight o'clock as they arrived opposite their boat suddenly upset, and they once struggling in the water. dren were drowned speedily. Clark and Mr. Pickett succeeded perate efforts in reaching the getting on her bottom. Mrs. like manner got to the boat, and by the hands by Mrs. Clark. were in this situation over two when Mrs. H. died from exhaustion sank. Mrs. Clark, (who through trying scene seems to have acted great fortitude and judgement) with assistance of Mr. Pickett, paddled boat ashore with her hands, and finally landed, and spent the remainder the night in a swamp. The bodies the lost were recovered on Saturday yesterday. Coroner Wood, with promptly repaired to the spot; we are informed by eyewitnesses, a more painful scene than that presented on their arrival, it is difficult to imagine.

The family are wretchedly poor, live on a barren spot of land, at a distance from neighbors. The house open to the winds, without a chair, almost destitute of comfort. The bodies of the drowned were placed under a shed in the yard; and the floor of the house, except a few boards upon which the bed rested, had been taken up to make coffins for the dead!

If there ever was a case appealing strongly to the sympathies of the benevolent, it is here! A contribution was taken up by the Jury, and the sum of $20 raised, and given to the family.

[Wil. Herald

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Thirza Martin, Currituck county, on the 30th March, by Jno. Sanderson, Esq., Mr. SOLOMON ASHBEE to Miss MARY LEE, both of Currituck county.

NORFOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

BACON—Virginia and N. C. hog new 9c. Hams 11 a 1
CORN—White 71; Yellow 72 a Mixed 70c.
WHEAT—Red, $1 75; white, $1
FLOUR—$6 50 to $7
FLAXSEED—$1 30
PORK—Mess, $16½.
Prime, $15 a 16
STAVES—W. O. Pipe $56
W. O. Hhd. $44.
R. O. hhd $36 a $50.
W. O. Heading $65.
Rough W. O. bbl. $18
TAR—Black, $2 50
COTTON—9 a 9¼ cents.
LARD—10¼ cents.
PEAS—B. E. $1 10cts. from store

BALTIMORE MARKET—April
Flour—Howard street and City $7
The supply of wheat is light, 3,000 bushels offered, with sales white at $1 75 a 1 80, no red sold.
About 32 000 bushels of corn offered and partly sold at 70 cents for yellow

MARINE REPORT.

ELIZABETH CITY. N. C., April 4, 1854

For the week ending yesterday.

ARRIVED.

r Gen. Ehringhaus, King, fm W st Indies
John Boushel, Askew, Norfolk
Ann D. Collins, Thornton, do
Mary Louisa, Owens, do
Georgianna, Dowdy, loading
J. C. Ehringhaus, Jordan, do
Dorcas and Eliza, Relf, Croatan
pp James Point, Lovett, Norfolk
mer Phoenix, Halsey, do

SAILED.

r Wm. H. Catterfield, Halsey to New York
Tecumseh, Alexander, Norfolk
Industry, Cotton, do
Lady Washington, Edings, do
Nathl. Taylor. Crank, do
C. Carroll, Nelson, do
mer Cork, Scott, do

LIST OF LETTERS

maining in the Post Office at Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 31st March, 54.

ee Sam'l	Judd Russell J
legate mrs	James miss Mary E
stead Wm	Jones Charles R
rtson Henry	Jorral Capt J
ll Eliza B	Jarvis miss Mariah
Barnett	Jackson Patsey
haw Celesteen	Keaton mrs Nancy
Wilson or wife 2	Keaton Antony W
es John	Kelly John
e Alfred S	Lesly Lydia Jane
t miss Louisa	Leavy J. H.
ers mrs Mariam	Lovy Thos B
Edwin	Lesesne & Lewis
Thos	Lucas Baley
cer John	Lowry Rhoda
Nathan	Leverman Lurany
er James 2	Willorson Wm J
er Hern Fredrick	Melson John A 2
ain Hill	Mercer Jas B
Priscilla	Moresett Capt Cason
ington Annie	Millin John
er miss Senora	Merry miss Permelia
s mrs Sephrona	Morgan Abner
er William	Mercer Erastus
Peter 2	Messer Jesse
Mathias	Morgan miss Sarah
right Isaiah	McPherson T W
right Wm C	Owens Daniel B
right Martha	orOldmond Henry
Eliza Reed	Overton Thos.
Neal	Oneai Joseph
ander Hannah	HPiner J W
nport Talket F	Pritchard Sarah
nport Talka	Powers James
Elizabeth M	Palmer Wm R 2
er George B	Quinn John
n mrs Kizziah	Quinn Wm H
y W E	Reed Jane R
William 2	Simpson James
n Alexandria	Sutton John W
John	Snawdon Abbott
ss Capt Smith	Snell Benjamin S
Thos. G 3	Newby mrs Olley
Nathan W	Smithson miss Mag Ann
ook Wm	Shepard Jas H
n Mager	Smith Thos C
dson Capt Jas	Sampson Mary Ann (o col)
dge Elizabeth	
y John	Shaw T. S
y Wm S	Saunders Wm F
Clarkey	Saunders Jesse
rs Catharine F	Tribble Martha
e Daniel J De	Thorsman Thos S
ons Foster 2	Trueblood Matilda Ann
A O J	Tucker C H
William	Tompkins Robt
John	Temple Joseph
Jno P	Timery Jas W
Jane	Vankirk Capt A
Wm W	Waus George
rs mrs Mary 2	White Miles 3
Samuel	Watts John 2
John	Williamson mrs L E
John	White Henry H
Dr John	Whitehurst Ann
John W	

G. A WILLIAMS, P. M.

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,

No. 4 South Calvert St.,

Baltimore, Md.

Having made considerable improvements House. I am now prepared to accommodate a number of Permanent and Transient rs. The Virginia House is in the centre usiness portion of Baltimore, and affords enient and comfortable accommodations Hotel in the city. April 1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CURRITUCK COUNTY COURT.

February Term, 1854.

gton Adams Adm'r of } Petition to make
MERCER } Real estate
VS } assets.
MERCER. }

ppearing to this Court that the defendant s. Mercer is not an inhabitant of this It is ordered that publication be made for ks for the defendant to appear at the rm of this Court to be held for the county Court at the Court House in Currituck last Monday in May next and answer demur to said petition or judgment pro o. will be taden. Witness Joshua W. Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck the 28th March, A. D. 1854 and 75th our Independence.

J. W. BAXTER, C. C. C.

NG AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

ILLIAM T. HINTON,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

DY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

rning my thanks to my friends and the ic for their past liberal patronage, I espectfully inform them that I have just from the cities of Baltimore and New with a new supply of everything to be n a Variety Store.

e been quite careful in the selection of ds, and feel confident of suiting all who or me with a call, in style, quality and I therefore invite all who are in want of come and see mine, and hear the prices purchasing elsewhere.

WM. T. HINTON.

GLOVES.—This day opened 300 pair d Gloves to be given away at 37½ cts, a Also 10 dozen superior White Kids, worth going off at 62½ cents; also gentleman's ids to be given away at the same price. Hive is the place where such bargains found, No. 14 Main street

JAS. SMITH,
lk, April 4 Proprietor.

GES.—Just received a splendid assortnt of Fringes, Lace, of Headings and o- es of every shade and color. The Bee he place. J. SMITH,
K, April 4 Proprietor.

RTY THOUSAND prime Havana nd Principe Cigars, just received sale by

T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

e door from the Farmer's Bank. City, N. C., March 14.

NOTICE.

copartnership of Drs. SPEED & POOL ving terminated, by limitation, on the last nber, 1853, all persons having claims he above firm are requested to present mediately—and all persons indebted to are *earnestly solicited* to make settlement or otherwise *before the 1st March*, 1854

R. K. SPEED, M. D.,
W. G. POOL, M. D.
, Feb. 14, 1854—9t

$150,000

WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR SPRING 1854,

BY W. H. ADDINGTON & CO,

NORFOLK, VA.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of of Merchants in Virginiaand North Carolina to this immense stock of

Boots, Shoes,

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES,

CARPET BAGS, &c,

Amounting to $150,000.

It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and it is the BEST SELECTED stock in all Virginia.

The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.

Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacturers of our stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.

☞ Terms 6 months credit.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
mh 21 Norfolk, Va.

NAGS HEAD.

PERSONS desirous of locating their families at Nags Head during the Summer Season and who prefer having a house apart from the Hotel are informed that shey will be allowed the use of sites on the Sea or Sound side, free of ground rent, provided they will take their meals at the Hotel—and a fair deduction will be made in consequence of heads of families furnishing their residences. Buildings erected on the ground of the proprietor may be removed or disposed of at the discretion of the persons erecting them.

The Hotel will as usual be open for the accommodation of all who favor me with their patronage, with the assurance that no pains shall be spared to render it a more pleasant and agreeable resort than ever before. Extensive repairs and improvements are now being made, in anticipation of a brilliant season.

A. E. JACOBS,
March 28, 1854—tf Proprietor.
(Old North State copy.)

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscriber has just erected, in connection with his HOTEL, the largest and best STABLE in the State, which is served by as good hostlers as are to be found. He is now prepared to accommodate comfortably three hundred horses. Visitors will find their horses well cared for and attended to; and drovers will have every advantage and facility for keeping and showing their stock.

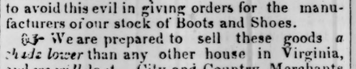
T. G. VAUGHAN.

Petersville, March, 28—tf

PARASOLS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, a splendid assortment of figured plain and lined Parasols, of all fashionable colors.

JAS. SMITH.
Norfolk, April 4 Proprietor.

NEW FIRM.



THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, Harness, &c. They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

J. T. McCOY returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their generous patronage in the past, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

JOSHUA T McCOY.
JOHN M. JENNINGS.

March 28, 1854—tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHOWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1854.

EDWARD B. HAUGHTON } Original Attachment.
VS
RICHARD H. WYATT.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant in this cause, Richard H. Wyatt, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Democratic Pioneer for the space of six weeks, for the defendant, the said Richard H. Wyatt, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Chowan, at the Court House in Edenton on the 1st Monday in May next, and answer, plead or demur, to said attachment, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him. Witness, William R. Skinner, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Edenton, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

WM. R. SKINNER, C. C. C.
March 21—6w ($5,62½.)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — A single young Gentleman to take charge of a store in Elizabeth City, N. C. To one that is competent and can give good credentials bond and security for the faithful performance of the duties which will be imposed upon him, will receive a first rate salary, or made partially interested in the business.—None but those who can comply with the above requisitions need apply.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
mh 14—4t Norfolk, Va.

A FRESH LOT OF NO. 6, Lemon Syrup, Wines of different brands, Bay Water—that excellent remedy for the head ache, just received and for sale by T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

mh 14

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH LOT of Extra Superfine Flour, Sugar of different qualities, Coffee, Soap, Candles and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call before you purchase elsewhere, and secure the best articles at the lowest prices.

mh 14 T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

TWENTY FIVE DOZ. Elwells Weeding Hoes, 8 doz. Hilling Hoes, 2 doz. Grubbing Hoes, 2 doz Armes Spades, 60 pair Trace Chains, 6 coils Leading Lines, 2 doz. axes a superior article, just received and for sale by

feb 21 J. B FEARING & BRO.

HAIR, NAIL AND TOOTH Brushes just received and for sale by

T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

mh 14

NOTICE.

I HAVE a very large warehouse directly upon the water, and all goods or other articles sent to my care will be safely stored until called for.

Jan 17 WM. T. HINTON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TEMPLE OF FASHION

BY

R. H. STEVENS.

The "Practical" has bought out the entire interest of Wm. S. Butt, and will continue the business in all its branches; at th well known siand of Stevens & Butt. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the very liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and assure the public that no effort, attention or pains shall be wanting to render ample satisfaction and secure the continued confidence of a generous people

My Spring stock will be very large and beautiful having already received One Hundred and Forty-Two cases of Hats, embracing every variety and quality, personally selected from the largest Manufacturers in the East, at the lowest rates, thereby enabling me to compete with Northern Dealers.

Merchants will find, (as they always have,) an assortment to suit their markets, as low as the same article can be had North.

The universal reputation of our inimitable Hats precludes the necessity of saying much on this point, it is known that our styles are unique, presenting a symmetry and great beauty, which are scarcely seen elsewhere.

MY SPRING STYLE is the production of much thought, and is admired by every one of taste. My style for men is peculiarly adapted, and superior to any pattern out this season. I am now ready to furnish by quantity or otherwise Hats of my own make, that for elegance of finish, beauty of style, durability and cheapness are not surpassed by the most experienced of the trade. You are respectfully solicited to call early, and leave your orders with

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
No. 7, Market Square.

☞ A few sets of Ladies Fur on hand, will be sold without regard to cost. Call soon and secure a necessary and cheap appendage to your costume.

Norfolk, Feb. 14 R. H. S.

DOCTOR RUFUS K. SPEED

HAS removed his residence to the house on North street, recently erected by Mr. James M. Ferebee, and lately occupied by John Pool, Esq.; and his office to the one on Main street, formerly occupied by Gilbert Elliott, Esq., as a Law Office, where he may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged.

Dr. Speed respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and pledges himself to renewed exertions to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with professional business in future,

ELIZ. CITY, N. C., Feb. 9th, 1854.

P. S.—I have made an arrangement with the proprietors of the Float bridge, by which persons sending specially for me, from Camden, will pass free of toll.

Tariff of Charges.

COUNTY.

For visit of one mile	$1 00
" over one mile, per mile,	50
Visit in night or bad weather, one mile and under,	2 00
Visit in night or bad weather, per mile	1 00
No charge for medicine given at time of visit	

TOWN.

1 day's attendance in Town, if not more than 2 visits required	$1 00
Every visit over two, per visit,	50
Medicine charged extra.	
Bleeding,	$1 00
Cupping,	2 00
Sitting up all night,	10 00
Pills, per dozen,	50
Liquid medicines, per ounce,	12½
Attendance in Parturition,	10 00
" Difficult "	20 00
Instrumental,	50 00

Feb. 9th, '54.—3m

MACGREGGOR'S Cauldron Furnace or Agricultural Boiler.

BORUM & FISHER are sole agents in this Market for these admirable Boilers, so useful and necessary to every Farmer in

Boiling Food for Stock, Scalding Hogs, Boiling of Oil, Tallow, Lard and such like articles.

The Cauldron Furnace is so constructed that the boiling is done with less than half the fuel required by any other article, to perform the same amount of work; it boils equally as quick in front as back; the heat is entirely under the control of the operator; after the usual amount of fuel has become ignited, if the draft door under the pipe is opened, and the front closed to a proper point, the boiling will continue for three hours without any further attention from the operator, and during the whole time the boiling is going on, the pipe will be as cold as though there was no fire in the furnace, showing conclusively that no part of the heat can escape out of the flue.

For all manufacturing purposes, and for Farmers' use where an equal and governable heat is required, this article is unequalled, and especially for the boiling of Oil and the rendering of Tallow, Lard and such like articles, they being fired by wood or coal; and for boiling food for cows and scalding hogs, they are invaluable.

If the purchaser after having used the Cauldron Furnace for thirty days, finds that the above recommendation is not fully borne out, he is at liberty to return the same, free of charge, and the money will be refunded. In order that the purchaser should get the full advantage of these Cauldron Furnaces, they should be used for wood with the coal fixtures, and by replacing the brick lining, say once in about three years, they will last fifty years if required; besides the brick prevents a great amount of heat from escaping from the bottom of the kettle. They can be placed out of doors or under a shed without the least danger from fire.

BORUM & FISHER,
11 Water St., Norfolk, Va.

The Clothing Store.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of my friends, and the public generally, to my stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Now opened at the Store, next to the Brick Store of Jeremiah Wilcox, Esq. Among the assortment can be found Coats from $4 to $25, Pants from $2 to $10, Vests from $1 75 to $6 I intend keeping a general assortment of Clothing, where every article worn by gentlemen can be procured on accommodating terms, except hats and shoes.

A beautiful assortment of under and overshirts. Call and examine for yourselves at "The Clothing Store."

☞ Corn taken in exchange for Clothing.

WM. E. MANN.

E. City, Oct. 12, 1853.—tf.

$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Reed, of Perquimans county, about the 1st October last, negro boy BEN, belonging to the estate of the late George Reed. Ben is about 17 years old, yellow—not well grown for his age, and is supposed to be in Gates county, in the neighborhood of Wm. Reed, of whom he was purchased. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to either of us, or his confinement in jail so that we get him again.

MARK S. SAWYER,
R. C. JENKINS,
dec 13 Ex'ors of Geo. Reed, dec'd.

NOTICE.

DR. WM. G. POOL offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers visiting him on professional business.

E. City, mh 7, 1854.

FOR RENT,

The House lately occupied as the Office of the "Star in the East." Possession given immediately. For terms apply to C. C. GREEN or DANIEL RICHARDSON.

mh 7

MILLWRIGHT WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to procure the services of a skilful Millwright, for the purpose of making extensive repairs upon his mill. For such an one liberal wages will be given. Personal application may be made to me at my farm in Pasquotank county, or I may be addressed by letter directed to Elizabeth City, N. C.

mh 7—3t GRANDY HARRIS.

Business Cards.

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

GATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

JOHN B. ODOM, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND FORWARDING AGENT,

McINTOSH'S WHARF,

No. 12 Fayette Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

SAM'L R. BORUM.] [HENRY W. FISHER.

BORUM & FISHER,

DEALERS IN

BAR AND BUNDLE IRON,

of every description, for Farming and Manufacturing purposes.

Horse Shoes, Nail Rods, and Wrought Nails and Spikes, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Agricultural Implements and Farming Tools generally,

Horse Power, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.

ALSO, FRESH GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Water street, Norfolk, Va.

L. J. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

☞ Having taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen Ehringhaus, dec'd,

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853.—1y

N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.,

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

November 23, 1852—1y.

J. H. WHITEHURST'S ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.

GALLERIES,

207 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
77 Main street, Richmond, Va.
Main street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken equally well in all weather Aug 6

JOHN ROWLETT. HENRY C. HARDY.

D. A. WEISIGER.

ROWLETT, HARDY & CO., Commission Merchants.

ROWLETT'S WHARF.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

JANUARY 11, 1853.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in saying to his friends and to the citizens generally, in the eastern part of his native State, that he has formed a co-partnership in this city, with a long established house of high standing.

Petersburg is as easy of access to Eastern Carolina, for vessels drawing not over 5½ or 6 feet of water (in a few months 10 feet will be had,) as any other market save Norfolk, and her manufacturing interests render it always a good point for shipments of Wheat and Cotton, while her trade from the interior of Virginia and North Carolina, which is constantly increasing as her various Rail and Plank Roads are extended, makes it an equally desirable market for sales of Fish.

The undersigned respectfully solicits consignments of the above articles to the firm of which he is a member, and assures shippers that their interests shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

HENRY C. HARDY.

Petersburg, June 14, 1853.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A NEW YEAR HAS COME, AND I now return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public generally for their patronage during the preceding year.

I still carry on the Drug business, and I hope to receive during the new year a liberal share of the public's support. And I will here remark, that as I met with the misfortune on Saturday night last of being robbed of about $2,000 worth of goods, I hope that those who want Medicines or anything else in my line will favor me with their custom. And those who dealt with me so liberally previous to the last August Election, I hope will return and allow me the pleasure of selling to them again.

Physicians and others may rest assured that their orders and prescriptions will be put up with accuracy and dispatch.

Merchants who deal in the following medicines can procure them as cheaply as they can at the North—viz: Burling. ton's Balsam of Life, Codfrey's Cordial-Bateman's drops, Opodeldoc, Laudanum, Paregoric, Ess Peperment, Ess Lemon, Cinnamon, and No. 6. They will not only procure them as cheap, but will get a better article, as they are made stronger.

I have been in the Drug business sufficiently long to justify me in saying that any compound or prescription put up by me shall be done in exact accordance with the U. S. Dispensatory, and according to the Physician's order, and with perfect correctness.

JAMES M. POOL.

Feb. 7th, 1854.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC Agriculturists and others is invited to a new article of GROUND BONE. Bone Manure has long been known to be the most fertilizing article in use, not excepting even Guano; but there has always existed a difficulty in pulverizing it so that it will speedily and powerfully operate on the soil, at a cheap rate.—That difficulty has at length been overcome, and the article is now offered in its pure and most efficient state, ground to any desired fineness, at the same time retaining all its ammoniacal and gelatinous matter, constituting the fertilizing qualities which cause this Manure to be so superior to all others; and another consideration in its favor is, that it can be furnished to order from fresh ground, retaining all its virtues, at a very short notice, and at a reasonable rate. The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the sale of this valuable Manure, and is prepared to furnish it by the ton or smaller quantity. It is packed in tight bbls. about 250 lbs. each, at $30 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Orders respectfully solicited.

S. BONSAL,
No. 23, Commerce st., Norfolk Va.
feb 21—3m

A PRIME LOT OF ESSENCES, Sedliz Powders, Extracts, Perfumery, Hair Restoratives, &c., just received and for sale by

T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

mh 14

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

1854.

SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their

WHOLESALE STOCK OF *BOOTS AND SHOES,*

Offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their LARGE NEW STORE, No. 37, Main street.

The stock consists in part as follows, viz:

10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities.
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees.
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford Ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable styles of Dress Shoes,
2,500 " Men's fine Calf Boots, long legs.—Also, Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine their stock.

TERMS—6 months credit.

feb 7 W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND Agricultural Implements, &c., I call their particular attention to my large and varied assortment. My stock of Iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmiths, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description.

Springs, Axles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

My stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Farming Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills, from 2,000 to 3,000 Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Wire Grass Exterminators, Plow Castings, a large variety of Garden Tools, and almost any implement requisite for a well managed farm.

Persons visiting this city should not fail to call at the Agricultural Depot and Iron Warehouse and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Iron in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will not be compelled to go North to purchase such goods.

SETH MARCH,
se 27 No 13 Widewater st.

EXTENSION. EXTENSION.

FALL STOCK OF STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. R. SMALL & CO. announce to the merchants and dealers of North Carolina and Virginia, that having considerably enlarged and improved their manufacturing establishment, they are prepared to execute orders for every description of work, which for style, durability and elegance of finish, cannot be surpassed by any other in the southern States. Workmen of celebrity are engaged, and the best material used in the manufacturing department. Persons sending orders may rest assured of having them executed to their entire satisfaction.

Mr. A. W. Small is engaged in manufacturing Block Tin Ware, which will compare with that formerly purchased at the North, and will be sold lower than usual.

Plain and rivetted Tin Ware, consisting of every article usually kept in a wholesale establishment; Japan Ware, a large variety; a complete assortment of Stoves for warming and cooking purposes, all sizes. Persons can be supplied with odd Plates, Grates, Cylinders, Fire Bricks, &c.

Cotton Factory Cans made and Cylinders repaired.

Copper Work of every description made to order and warranted.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Depot of Varieties, 6 Union st., Norfolk.
Sept 6

THE DEPOT OF IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, *AND FARMING TOOLS,*

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of coachmakers, blacksmiths, ship-builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nail Spikes, Carriage Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

Of IMPLEMENTS, our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice.—Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Dept their HEADQUARTERS when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer, published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

BORUM & FISHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 11 Widewater street, Norfolk, Va. Aug. 30

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

WILLIAM T. HINTON would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that having purchased the stock of his brother, James W. Hinton, and taken the store recently occupied by him, he is now opening a very large and splendid stock of Goods of infinite variety and style.

His stock comprises all kinds of Goods; staple and fancy Dry Goods; Hardware; Family Groceries; Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps; Crockery, Glass, Tin and Woodware; Ready Made Clothing, &c.

To the Ladies he offers many rich and beautiful styles of Dress Goods. These Goods are elegant, and well worthy their inspection.

To families he offers a large assortment of excellent Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Syrups, Molasses, Flour, Buckwheat, Butter, Crackers, and in fine all such articles.

To farmers he would say that he has a very full supply of Negro Shoes, Boots, Kerseys, Linseys, Sheep Grey, Blankets, Wool Hats, &c. &c.

Gentlemen can find at his store not only a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, but such a variety of Dress Cloths and Cassimeres as have rarely been offered in this market.

☞ Be sure to call at the handsome new Store between the stores of John J. Grandy and Sam'l Williams, on Water street.

oct 18 W. T. HINTON.

3,500 LBS. Cheese just received and for sale by

Dec. 8th, J. B. FEARING & BRO.

50 BAGS and 4 Bbls. New Buckwheat, just received and for sale by

Nov. 17, 1853. J B. FEARING & Bro.

CURE YOUR CORNS.—Persons *corned* will do well to call at my store and get a BOTTLE of Aunt Sally's "Corn Killer," an infallible cure for corns, bruises or warts.

Jan 17 WM. T. HINTON.

15 HHDS. MOLASSES, a prime article just received and for sale by

feb 21 J. B. FEARING & BRO.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT FALL STOCK OF *BOOKS AND STATIONERY,*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH, No. 19 Main St., Norfolk, Va., would call the attention of Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and Patents, to their large and extensive stock of *BOOKS AND STATIONERY,* now in store, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable and advantageous terms. A large portion of their FALL STOCK having been selected and purchased for cash by one of the firm, from the largest manufacturers and publishers in the country, they are prepared to offer

Such Inducements

to their friends and customers as will defy ALL COMPETITION.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of **School, Classical, Medical, Law and Miscellaneous Books,** in every department of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Their stock of BLANK BOOKS is very extensive, and embraces Ledgers, Journals, Record, Letter, Invoice, Cash, Memorandum Books, &c. The most complete and elegant assortment of STATIONERY to be found in the southern country. Also, about one thousand REAMS OF PAPER at unprecedented low prices.

V. & G. would request the Booksellers of Norfolk, Portsmouth and the surrounding country, to call and examine their stock before going North, and all who are in want of Books and Stationery, or any other article in their line of business, are requested to look in at their establishment, feeling confident that they will make permanent customers of all who may favor them with a call. oct 11

F. W. SEABURY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER &c. &c. &c.

No. 13 Market square, Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS *constantly* on hand an *extensive* assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. Aug 31

WILLIAM A. WALTERS

No. 26 Main street, Norfolk, Virginia,

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and PAPER HANGINGS, making his stock a full and complete one, to which he would call the attention of all, giving an assurance that his terms shall be as moderate as those charged in any other city.

N. B.—All work in his line of business done at shortest notice, such as cutting out and making Carpets, making Curtains, Mattresses, Feather Beds, covering old Sofas, Chairs, papering Rooms, &c. oct 25

MARCH'S EXCELSIOR CORN-SHELLERS.

AT the North Carolina State Fair held at Raleigh, 19th of October, the Committee on Agricultural Implements awarded the subscriber a diploma for the best Corn-Sheller, and at the Princess Anne and Norfolk County Fair, recently held near this city, the Committee on Agricultural Machines, Implements, &c., awarded me the premium for the best Corn Sheller.—These are the first premiums, because they were never before exhibited where a premium was offered. They shell cleaner and faster, and with less labor, than the Virginia Sheller, and are the best for hand power that I have any knowledge of. The curious, with all in want of Premium Implements, are requested to call and see them tried with the Virginia and various other kinds in store and for sale on the lowest terms by

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 13, 1853.

BLOGG & BUTT,

Jobbers and Dealers in

FRENCH, ENGLISH, GRMAN, ITALIAN, AND OTHER

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

FANCY GOODS,

No. 49, Main street, Norfolk, at the old stand of W. H Addington.

FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, WAITers, Candle Sticks, Fishing Utensils, 1, 2, and 6, Shot Pistols, Game Bags, Dog Collars, Shot Pouches, Dram Bottles, Percussion Caps, Combs and Brushes, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Whale-bone, Pins and Needles, Purses, Suspenders, Trimmings, Gold and Silver Laces, Fringes, Imitation Jewelry, Spectacles, Pencil Cases.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Accordeons, Violin and other Strings, Fancy Stationery, Wafers, Steel Pens, Paints, Sealing Wax, Pocket Books, Portmonaies, Memorandums.

PERFUMERY.

Soaps, Farina and other Colognes, Extracts Pomades, Oils, Cosmetics, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Porcelain and Earthen Ware, Flower vases, Figures and other ornaments, Paper, Wax, Silk and other Masks, Looking Glasses, Silver, Gilt, Steel and other Beads, Necklaces, Napkin Rings, Rattles, Draftsmen, Cushions, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Tea and Cake Boxes, Baskets of every description, Fire Works, &c.

GAMES.—Playing Cards, Back Gammon Boards, French Confections, Fancy Boxes in large variety.

Wax Tapers, Razor Straps, Souvenirs, Prayer Beads, Shoe Blacking, Paper, Feather and other Fans, Whips, Ladies Companion, Night Tapers, Artificial Flowers, Table Mats, and other useful and ornamental articles.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Orders received for any styles of fancy and other Goods at 5 per cent. commission. Norfolk, Sept 20, 1853.

FOR SALE,

300 GALLONS PURE LINSEED OIL and 2 tons pure White Lead, by the subscriber. G. JNO. MUSGRAVE.

Nov. 8

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS IN THE CITY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would call the attention of all who are in want of SCHOOL Books to the great advantages of making their purchases at the City Book Store, their stock being the largest and most complete in the city of Norfolk, and their prices far below those of any house in the southern country. Devoting particular attention to this branch of their business, and buying in such large quantities, enables them to sell cheaper and sell more than all the rest of the establishments in the city of Norfolk put together

All who feel interested in the above would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. VICKERY & GRIFFITH.

oct 4

CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.—Now opened at the BEE HIVE, a splendid and complete assortment of *Cloak and Dress Trimmings* of every fashionable shade and style, as follows:

Silk and colored Painted Velvet Ribbons
Do do do Plain and Scolloped
Edging of every width, superior quality
New Style Galloon Trimmings for Cloaks, assorted colors, from 12½ to 50 cts. per yard.
Feathers and other style Lace Gimps, very cheap
Also, a few more pieces of those narrow Velvet Ribbons, only 37½ cts. apiece of 12 yds.

We intend to keep our assortment complete throughout the season, and our customers can generally feel assured that they will always find fashionable styles and of the required shade at the Bee H

POET'S CORNER.

I Cannot Call Her Mother.

BY MRS SARAH T. BOLTON.

The marriage rite is over,
And though I turned aside,
To keep the guests from seeing
The tears I could not hide,
I wreath'd my face in smiling,
And led my little brother
To greet my father's chosen,
But I could not call her mother.

She is a fair young creature,
With a meek and gentle air,
With blue eyes soft and loving,
And silken sunny hair—
I know my father gives her
The love he bore another,
But if she were an angel
I could never call her mother.

To-night I heard her singing
A song I used to love,
When its sweet notes were uttered
By her who sings above:
It pained my heart to hear it,
And my tears I could not smother,
For every wood was hallowed
By the dear voice of my mother.

My father, in the sunshine
Of happy days to come,
May half forget the shadow
That darkened our old home;
His heart no more is lonely,
But me and little brother
Must still be orphan children—
God can give us but one mother.

They've borne my mother's picture
From its accustomed place,
And set beside my father's
A younger, fairer face;
They've made her dear old chamber
The boudoir of another,
But I will not forget thee,
My own, my angel mother.

GENERAL SELECTIONS

NAUTICUL NOVEL.

BY A PLAGIARIST.

Gulf of Mexico; small ship; young man; very interesting; very romantic; black glossy curls; aquiline features; florid complexon; commanding figure; black clouds; pipe all hands to quarters; storm coming on very dangerous; all hands to the pumps; there goes the jib; masts cut away; storm clearing; all hand; pumped; monster ship in the distance; very suspicious black flag, skull and bones; pirate, sailors fearful; young man determined to die or perish in the attempt; armed to the teeth; addresses the sailors; great enthusiasm; flag of the free; die for our country; pirate approaches, hundred guns, pirate captain; big whiskers; crew all fiends; call for a surrender; young man scorns broadside; female shrieks on board pirate ship; beauty in distress; young man vows vengeance, young man's ship sinking; flag shot off; nails it to the mast; crew leave in boats, board the pirate; terrific combat; seven pirates attack boatswain, kills two with a chaw of tobacco; throws others overboard; sharks around vessel; young man kills pirate captain; pirates give in; shouts tremendous; victory; young man rushes into cabin; finds young lady nearly dead; brings her to; falls in love; papers discovered; young man son of a nobleman; young lady rich heiress; tells her story, was stolen away by gipsies, sold to a pirate captain; heaven sent young man; preserved; fall on her knees; young man embracing her; sailors get drunk; marriage at sea; life on the ocean wave; ship in port; young man promoted; land of liberty; Yankee Doodle!—Finis.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, THE POET.—The Dub in University Magazine in a review of Mr. Longfellow's works, says:

'With 'Hyperion,' the public have been for some time familiar; but it is not generally known that in this exquisite little story are shadowed forth the leading incidents of the poet's life, and that he himself is the hero of his own romance. We shall give the facts as they have come to our knoweledge, and we are assured they will not fail to interest our readers.

'About the year 1837, Longfellow being engaged in making the tour of Europe selected Heidleberg for a permanent winter residence. There his wife was attacked with an illness which ultimately proved fatal. It so happened, however, that sometime afterwards there came to the same romantic place a young lady of considerable personal attractions.—The poet's heart was touched, he became attached to her, but the beauty of sixteen did not sympathize with the poet of six and thirty, and Longfellow returned to America, having lost his wife. The young lady who was also an American, returned home shortly afterwards.—Their residences, it turned out, were contiguous, and the poet availed himself of the opportunity of prosecuting his addresses, which he did far a considerable time with no better success than at first. Thus foiled, he set himself down, and instead, like Petrarch, of laying siege to the heart of his mistress through the medium of sonnets, he resolved to write a whole book—a book which would achieve the double object of gaining her affections, and of establishing his own fame. Hyperion was the result. His labors and his constancy were not thrown away—they met their due reward. The lady gave him her hand as well as her heart; and they now reside together at Cambridge, in the same house which Washington made his head quarters when he was first appointed to the command of the American armies. These interesting facts were communicated to us by a very intelligent gentleman whom we had the pleasure of meeting in the same place which was the scene of the poet's early disappointment and sorrows.'

The Roman Catholics in Minnesota outnumber any other denominations. A cathedral is to be erected this season at St. Paul's which will cost $30,000.

A FIRST RATE PUFF.—At the Supreme Court of Vermont, Mrs. Sarah A. Mott was divorced from her husband, Mr. Darwin Mott. The Rutland *Herald* gives the following biography of this worthy, which for its pith is rarely equaled:

'We know that man—Darwin Mott. He came to St. Albans with a long face, a silver headed cane, and 'Rev,' prefixed to his name. He preached one faith a few months and suddenly changed it. He preached and went hunting the same day. He preached on temperance (and the people were astonished at his stolen lectures and feigned honesty,) and got drunk. He lectured to young ladies and played the adulterer. He kept a bad school, edited a reckless paper—stole money, and charged the theft upon the servant girl—got the office of Deputy Inspector—got drunk upon smuggled liquor—took one shirt another man's wife, and a bundle of manuscript sermons, and ran away from his own wife, his paper, and a crowd of creditors.'

CASE D.—Happening in at the Library a day or two since, we cast our eyes on a record book kept on the Librarian's table for the purpose of recording the books borrowed and the names of the borrowers, when we were struck by the fact that four-fifths of the volumes hailed from case D. Of course, thought we, Case D. contains the choicest works on science, art and literature which the Library boasts, or it is filled with the best poets of our own and foreign countries whose golden stores these busy miners resolutely seek, and we strolled up stairs to pay our devotions at the shrine of Case D. Approaching the hallowed spot we felicitated ourselves on the evident marks of frequent use which it's somewhat disordered shelves displayed; for maidens and wives, fathers and sons, all seemed to have been equally smitten with the attraction of Case D. A few steps more and Case D. was before us, its shelves chequered with huge gaps which told of departed volumes of the written wisdom, fancy and wit of a world. And what do you suppose was the nature of the contents of Case D? It was the case consecrated to——*novels! Eheu! me miserum!* All our anticipations were knocked into cocked hats by a glance at Case D., and as a sort of compensation for the shock we had received, we took a book from the shelves before us and had ourselves registered for No. 277, Case D.

A NOVEL MODE SPREADING OF THE GOSPEL.—A wicked wag, connected with the St. Louis *Republican*, is responsible for the following:

A well known legal gentleman of this city boasts of the possession of a fine horse. Our lawyer friend had tried the animal only once or twice after he had purchased him, both of which trials had proven eminently satisfactory, as on the first he was pitched into the pond, and the second effort landed him handsomely in the hall of a private dwelling on Olive stree, where his abrupt entrance excited the attention of the whole household; but a bloody nose and bland apology explained the circustance, and made it all right. The horse, though a "rum 'un to look at, but a good 'un to go," was an object of peculiar favor to his owner, and his great care and thought was to wear the 'wiry edge' off. To this end he generously offered him to every friend whom he met in the street, always stating that he had a fine horse in his stable which was at the service of his particular friends.

One afternoon, however, a reverend gentleman of this city, hearing that the legal gentleman, who, by the by, was a member of his congregation, had a horse, requested the use of him occasionally. At the same time the owner told the parson of his vicious propensities, and, with becoming consideration, advised him that he had better not try him. The reverend gentleman, however, claimed to be a good horseman, and was'nt the least 'skeered.' One afternoon he sent for him; and, after the horse had been sent round fully caparisoned, he mounted.

Everything went on very well for a square or two, when the horse, with a sudden movement that was peculiar to him, sent his rider over his head and landed him on the street, with his legs and arms outstretched like the Austrian eagle rampant. A short time afterwards the owner of the horse was relating the circumstance to a party of gentlemaen with more minute details than we have given, when one of them, who is a well known wag, observed:

'Well, S——, that is the first pious act I ever knew you guilty of. You deserve an honorary membership in some missionary society.'

'How so?' exclaimed another. 'Do you call loaning a wild horse to a preacher, which came near breaking his neck, a pious act?'

'Yes,' said the incorrigible wag, 'it is the first time I ever knew you to do anything towards spreading the gospel.'

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—Isaac read in the Transcript, 'the legislature authorized the Governor to appoint commissioners to digest into one act all of the general statutes upon the subject of insurance.' 'Isaac!' said Mrs. Partington, admonishingly, 'don't make fun of what you are reading, because by and by I shan't put no confidence into you.' Ike loooked up astonished. 'Its so in the paper here,' replied he, giving emphasis to his remark by lifting up the lid of the table, and slamming it down as he reads the sentence again. 'They must be ostriches to do it,' con tinued he, 'that can digest board, nails and window glass.—I wonder how long it would take 'em to digest the new statue of Franklin that they're going to build, or the big one of Gen. Washington in the State house, or Eve in the city hall yard. I don't believe they can do it.' 'Unless the statutes are made of gingerbread or sugar,' said Ike, breaking in upon her darkness with a grin like sunlight through a chink in the broadside of a barn, 'and if them's 'em, I should like to be a commissionary too.' The old lady rested here, like a traveler on a rock by the wayside, and felt assured that if the boy was right she was'nt, and took a severe pull at the rappee, and Ike turned over to read about Mr. Baker,s fancy chocolates.—*Boston Post.*

THE GROCERY!

WHERE may be found every variety of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, also Chocolate, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Treacle Molasses, Cakes Crackers, Flour, Meal, Rice, Beans and Peas—Bacon Hams, Shoulders, Middlings; *Hams unsurpassed by any in the market*, really very superior, pronounced so by a judge—Pork, Mess and Prime, Beef, smoked and in pickle, Fish, &c indeed every article necessary in a family or on a well kept farm, or to be found in a well regulated Grocery—such as "The Grocery"—together with the best fair and inferior brands of Liquors, both foreign and domestic—Soap Candles, (tallow, sperm and adamantine)—Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c., many, very many articles too tedious to enumerate, very useful and palatable, yet hardly ever thought of till seen.

Call at "The Grocery" and the undersigned, who respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, will ever be prepared and happy to give particular attention to all who may favor him with a visit, whether with a view of buying, or seeing what nice things may be had by paying a little attention to the advertising columns.

PURDY & RODGERS.

☞ Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Harney, one door North of Dr. Musgrave's Drug Store, Road Street, E. City, N. C.

Dec. 20th, 1853.

NORFOLK AND NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Practical Hatters would respectfully call the attention of the Trade and Dealers to their stock of Spring and Summer HATS the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction, they are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases.—Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having GOODS, whether of our own manufacture, or imported, as fashionable, fine and cheap, as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be convinced, that we are prepared and will furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

STEVENS & BUTT, No. 7, Market Sqr.

Norfolk, March 8, 1853.

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged the services of a young gentleman from Baltimore, well acquainted with the Apothecary business, the subscriber would inform Captains of vessels, farmers and families generally, that he is prepared to have their orders filled in the nicest and most approved manner. Medicine Chests, with printed or written directions, can be supplied at a moderate price. Prescriptions put up at a reasonable rate. G. JNO. MUSGRAVE.

jan 9

J. R. SMALL & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE

FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND

STOVE DEPOT.

No. 6, Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

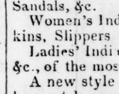
Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality; farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair.

dec 6

NEW STOCK OF

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

Just Received.



The subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received, of

DOUBLE & SINGLE ROCKAWAYS. BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.

He has but recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed.

His stock of HARNESS is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Whips &c.,

Of the latest and most approved styles.

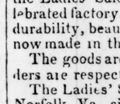
All of which which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.

☞ Repairs of all kinds, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity, and despatch, upon reasonable terms.

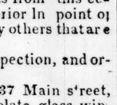
ROBERT WATKINS.

E. City, Sep. 7, 1852

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.



Just received at the LADIES SALOON, Norfolk, Va, 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which are a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is the very finest quality, and will be varranted not be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long do, and some extra long legs for wading and fishing.



Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers Sandals, Clogs and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers, for ladies, has just been received at the Ladies' Saloon.—There has never been anything like them out before, and as we are agents for the manufacturer, no other dealer in Norfolk or the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them, unless purchased through our house.

Country merchants of Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon with the goods from this celebrated factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited

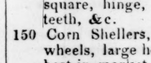
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37 Main street, Norfolk, Va., sign of the large plate glass windows. W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

sept 27

FARMERS' HEAD QUARTERS,

No. 11, Water St., Norfolk, Va.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, BAR and bundle Iron, Cart and Waggon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.



3000 cast iron Plows, of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

200 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinge, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 small Seed Sowers.

50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.

50 hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.

20 Horse Rakes, " " "

50 Subsoil Plow, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, Threshers, Grist Mills, and every variety of Machine for farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & FISHER,

dec 20 11 Water street.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a FARM, which is situated in Currituck county, N. C, only 28 miles from Norfolk, and 1½ miles from the Northwest River, which leads directly into the Dismal Swamp Canal. The above Farm contains 700 or 800 acres—all very fertile. The buildings are good, the situation healthy and beautiful, and the land is rich. There is a large deading of excellent land that is drained and ready to be cultivated. It will be sold cheap and on *very accommodating terms.*

JOSEPH E. READ, M. D.

Moyock, Currituck Co. N C. dec. 20—

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,

No. 26, MAIN-ST., NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of

Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide,

Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen,

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

Of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, passages, stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

Of every description, such as silk and worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c.; with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimps and Galoons, cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

Or Wall paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to colors, patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazard, if purchasers can be found at any price.

W. A. WALTERS,

Oc 19 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, VA

AT THE WATER!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to him while engaged in the Grocery business. He now has the pleasure of offering for their examination more of a general assortment, consisting in part of, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin, Glass and Stone ware, and many other articles which he has not the time or patience to enumerate at present. But call and examine for yourself. This being the first Bill of Dry Goods that he has bought, consequently the Goods are all new, and of the latest styles. The subscriber solicits a call from those that may be in want of such goods as he has, and he feels assured that he can give general satisfaction to all reasonable persons, who are willing to let live, and live themselves.

The subscriber will take corn, *cash* or any other merchantable produce in exchange for goods, or for old accounts due, at the old stand at the water.

WM. HALSEY.

E. City, Nov. 15, 1853.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Greatest Selection in this City!

AMONG the goods in our large assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, are the following namely:

Mouselin de Laines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas
Bombazines
English and French Merinoes, Lustres
Worsted, plaid, figured and plain Shawls—great variety
Staple Goods—a splendid assortment
Embroideries—a great variety
Linens, Damask, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons
Blankets, Carpets, Trunks
Gent's Linen Shirts and Collars, ready made or made to order
A beautiful selection of Ready Made Clothing, at *small prices*

And a great supply of other articles too numerous to mention.

We respectfully invite the public generally, and our friends especially, to give us a call, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction.

J. B. FEARING & BRO.

E. City, Nov. 15, 1853.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL

GATESVILLE, N. C.

I would inform my friends and the public that I am now prepared to accommodate at all times from 100 to 150 persons in the best style. The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone by the proprietor to make them comfortable at his house.

THOMAS G. VAUGHAN, Proprietor.

Refer to Jos. H. Pool, L. D. Starke, E. City, R. R. Heath, Esq., Hugh W. Collins, Edenton, Whitmel Stallings, Esq., Gates Co.; Robt. R. Prentiss, Suffolk, Va., Bloodgood & Co, T. B. Irwin, Geo. Reid, Esq., Norfolk, Va., Thomas G. Little & Co., Canby & Hatch, Baltimore; A. W. Harrison, Dunlap & Ford, Philadelphia; Draper, Clark & Co., Tracy, Irwin & Co., New York; Jno. L. Smith, Boston; C. Manly, Ex-Gov. N.C.; Robert J. Saunders, Hertford, N. C.; John Womble &Co., Richmond, Va.

May 31, '53.

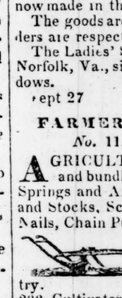
BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture BLANK BOOKS of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oct. 25

Have you Heard the Glorious News! that



W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. are turning their immense stock of Boots, Shoes and Trunks into cash! the change is still going on, and since we advertised to close out our Fall and Winter stock at greatly reduced prices there has been a steadily increasing RUSH AND EXCITEMENT, and it is our determination to keep it up by offering greater bargains than ever, until the whole stock shall be closed off. We have still left a large stock of course Brogans and lined and bound Brogans.—Gents' Water Proof Boots and Dress Boots.—Boy's Boots and Shoes of every kind. Ladie's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Jenny Lind Boots and Shoes. Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every description.

All of which must end, and shall be sold by Christmas at some price or other.

WE WISH TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

So reader, if you have any Boots or Shoes to buy, remember the Store that is offering bargains, and come at once to the Ladies' Shoe Saloon, No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Big Glass Windows.

dec 13 W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, Plain Double Cashmere, all wool Shawls; also Plain Red all wool Double Shawls; also a splendid assortment of Printed Cashmere Shawls; also Plaid long and square, in colors and second Mourning.

J. SMITH & CO.,

no 29 No. 14 Main street, Norfolk.

GROCERIES, &c,

600 bags Laguyra and Rio Coffee
150 hhds P R and Cuba Sugars
400 hhds and tierces Cuba and P R Molasses
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses
1000 sacks fine Salt
1000 packages manufactured Tobacco, various brands and sizes
3000 bushels Turks Island Salt
100,000 superior Havana Segars
50 bales Cotton Bagging
150 coils Bale Rope
200 bbls Mess and Rump Pork
500 boxes Adamantine and Tallow Candles
Soap, Pepper and Chocolate
500 kegs Nails, well assorted
200 bbls superior Old Rye Whiskey

Rum, Gin, Wines, Cordials, Apple Brandy, &c., for sale by JOSIAH WILLS.

Norfolk, Sept 20, 1853.

☞ $500 *CHALLENGE!* ☜

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable—if you have an appetite continually changeable from one kind of food to another, Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardness and Fullness of the Belly, Dry Cough, Slow Fever, Pulse Irregular—remember that all these denote WORMS, and you should a once apply the remedy:—

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific Principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender Infant with decided beneficial effect, where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhœa have made them weak and debilitated, the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an Infallible remedy for those afflicted with DYSPEPSIA. The astonishing cures performed by this Syrup, after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action of the live affects the other important parts of the system, and results variously in Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate a wrong action of the liver. These Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely, 1st. An EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus membrane or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2nd. An ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd. A TONIC, which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the Blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have ever been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, as head ache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, &c., &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, others being base Imitation.

Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents, must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by G. J. MUSGRAVE, Eliz'th City, N. C Wholesale & Retail Agent, M. A. Santos & Son, Norfolk; J. B. Campbell, Portsmouth, Va.; & by all Merchants & Druggists in the U. S.

PRICE EACH 25 CTS.

Septemberr 7th, 1852.

Hertford Academy,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

D. BARCLIFT, Principal,
Miss Caroline V. HARVEY, Assistant.

THE exercises of this department will be divided into two Sessions of five months each: the Spring Session will commence on the last Monday in February; the Fall Session will commence on the first Monday in October.

The Principal takes pleasure in announcing that he has procured the services of Miss Caroline V. Harvey, formerly of Florida, and recently of Troy, New York. Miss Harvey is so well and so favorably known in Gates and the adjoining counties, that he deems it unnecessary to make any other remark concerning her, than that she intends to make teaching her business through life, and that she comes to Hertford with a view of making it a permanent home.

Board can be obtained in several private families in Town, who have opened their houses exclusively for young ladies; price from seven to eight dollars a month, without extra charge.

The course of instruction will embrace the usual English studies, with French, and Music on the Piano and Guitar.

Terms of Tuition Per Session:

Elementary Branches,	$10 00
English and Mathematical	12 00
French,	5 00
Drawing,	5 00
Music on Piano,	15 00
" " Guitar,	7 50
Use of Instrument,	2 00

A report of the scholarship, punctuality, and deportment of each pupil will be sent to parents and guardians at the end of each month.

☞ For further particulars address the Trustees, T. F. Jones, Willis H. Bagley, and Jos. G. Granberry, Esqrs., Hertford, N. C.

Feb 8, 1853.

CORN SHELLERS.

I KEEP constantly on hand a full supply of "Parker's," recently called the "Virginia" CORNS HELLER, made in the best manner, for hand and horse power; they are a good Sheller, but I have others that are better.—The "Exceisior" Sheller, manufactured by myself, will shell faster, cleaner, does not split the grain nor require so much power to work it, these are qualities that render it superior and more desirable than the "Parker's." I have Smith's Patent Corn Sheller, which is known to be a superior implement, capable of shelling from 10 to 1200 bushels per day, with a very large stock of Box Corn Shellers from $6 to $10; and then I have the agency for the sale of Reading's Corn Sheller, which is the best sheller for power I have ever seen; it requires but little power to drive it, is very simple and durable, and not liable to get out of order. I annex a certificate of Hon John M. Clayton, from among many of a similar character:

DELAWARE, Dec. 27, 1852.

I have witnessed with much satisfaction the working in my barn of a Corn Sheller put up for my inspection by the Messrs. Readings, the Patentees; and I have no hesitation in saying that it seems to me greatly superior to any other I have ever seen in use. Its capacity is fully one thousand bushels per day, and this is exhibited by the employment of only four horses and three men. The cobs are separated by it from the grain, and the grain itself much less broken than by the other Machines. I think it a great improvement in shelling corn.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Farmers in want of a Sheller for power only, may rely upon this as worthy of their patronage. Persons wishing to purchase and unwilling to believe me, or rely upon the numerous certificates in my possession, can have their doubts removed by seeing it in operation. It has shelled 250 bushels of corn in an hour.

Call and see, or send orders to S. MARCH, who has the largest and best assortment of Farming Implements in the State.

Norfolk, Oct. 4 S. MARCH.

WORTHY OF NOTE.

HAVING greatly enlarged and improved his Drug Store, Dr. MUSGRAVE has received and now offers for sale the largest and best selected stock of Drugs ever brought to this place. He has also a large assortment of PAINTS, OILS, GLASS of various sizes, PUTTY, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold low for cash or on short credit. Nov. 8.

J. B. DYER, Tailor,

RETURNS his cordial acknowledgments to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the liberal encouragement with which they have hitherto favored him, and solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that his efforts to please them in every respect will continue to be unremitting.

He would also respectfully inform them that his Spring Fashions have been received, and he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line after the most approved style. J B DYER.

E. City, April 5, 1853.

CHEESE.—3000 lbs. Eastern Cheese, just received and for sale by

nov 15 J B FEARING & BRO.

25 BBLS family and superfine FLOUR, in store and for sale by

nov. 15 J. B. FEARING & BRO.

☞ Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID,

OR

GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after the directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn'a.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve *Five pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle as the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving* and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines.—It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. COMBE, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. GRAHAM, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid he property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digest ve process.*"

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, similar to the above, together with reports of REMARKABLE CURES from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most *marvellous effects*, in curing cases of *Debilty, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption*. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement: but authenticated certificates have been given of more than TWO HUNDRED REMARKABLE CURES, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful but permanent.

It is a great NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or Lady treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health* with *Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it GIVES INSTANT RELIEF! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms;* and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. PURIFY OF BLOOD, AND VIGOR OF BODY follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood; Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and Popular Medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, ONE DOLLAR per botile.

☞ OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUCHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS—G. J. MUSGRAVE, ROAD ST., ELIZABETH CITY, N. C; M. A. SANTOS & SON, NORFOLK, VA., Wholessle and Retail Agents for the Southern States.

Jan. 6, 1852.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent!

SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,

No. 24, East Main Street, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk.

and 86, High St. Portsmouth.

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, all kind of nuts; Licorice, Jujube paste, lozengers, gum drops, cocoa, plain and sweet chockolate, wines, cordials, syrups, jelly, ice cream, frozen lemonade, fine and fancy soaps of every description, olive oil, bay rum, mustard, catsups, sauces, pickles, cured and ground spices, sardines, olives, capers, anchovies anchovie paste, honey, Brazil, Havana and pulverized sugar, Mason's blacking, foreign and domestic segars, snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco, maccaroni, vermicilli, slates, slate and lead pencils, marbles, looking glasses, accordeons flutes, fifes, violins combs, fans tooth, shaving, hair, crumb, cloth, blacking, and whitewash brushes, cologne, and pertumery, ox marrow, maccassar oil, gold ink, hair dye, courting and playing cards, dominoes, dice, draft boards, willow chairs, &c., wooden ware, whisps, brooms, baskets, bird cages, French and German toys and fancy goods, wine and porter bottles, fireworks of every description, vases, mantle and other ornaments, dog collars and muzzles, butter prints, lemon squeezers, ice bowls, faucets, etc. etc., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all bills over $5. Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. J W HARWOOD, Ag't

ap 15 No 24 Main st, Norfolk

ROBERT G. HO